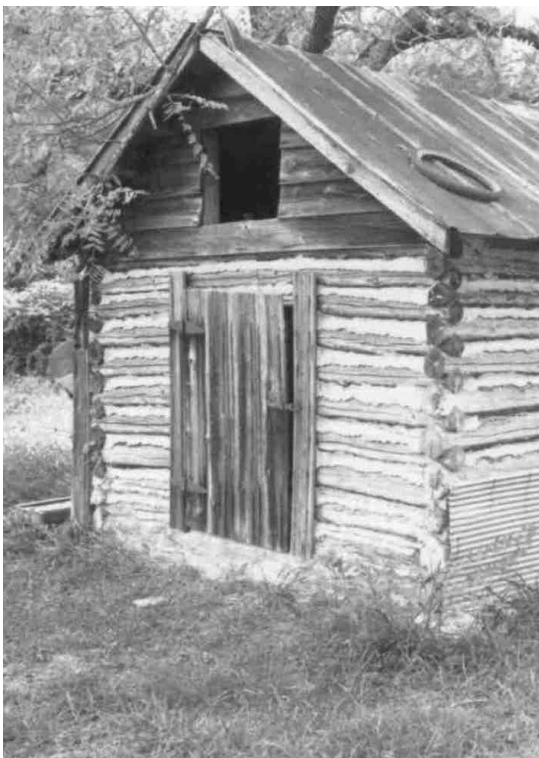


DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY



DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

The Historic Properties Commission, forerunner of the Historic Preservation Commission, requested that this inventory be dedicated to the late Mildred Harris. She was a former Historic Properties Commissioner and a devoted Durham historian who was responsible for locating and researching the history of many of the properties identified in the inventory and especially of those in the vicinity of her home place in Bahama.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

The *Durham County Historic Architecture Inventory* was the result of years of documentation, searches, site visits, interviews and photography. Begun in 1987, the Inventory was funded with several federal and State grants. The final version identifies over 420 historically significant properties representing over two thousand structures throughout the County. The individual entries presented here have been chosen because they are considered to be the most important historic properties or they are particularly good examples of a style or form found in the County. The document has been divided into the United States Geological Survey Topographic Map quadrangles, which is the traditional way these types of inventories are produced and catalogued. Each entry includes text that gives historical information along with some anecdotes about some of the people associated with the properties and most include photographs. Many of the properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or eligible to be placed on the Register. Eligible properties are those that have been placed on the State Study List (SL) by the National Register Review Committee. There are also three entries that have been designated by the Board of County Commissioners as Historic Landmarks - Massey's Chapel, the Amed Tilley Farm, and Hardscrabble, considered the oldest house in the County. The entries include the villages of Bahama and Rougemont and a number of individual structures from these areas as well.

Numerous people and groups helped with the Durham County Historic Inventory including consultants, staff of the City-County Planning Department and the Durham Historic Preservation Commission that in 1992 was created to replace the City's Historic District Commission and the County's Historic Properties Commission.

Jane Sheffield
Marian O'Keefe
Ruth Little of Longleaf Historic Resources
Betsy Gohdes-Baten

USGS QUADRANTS MAP

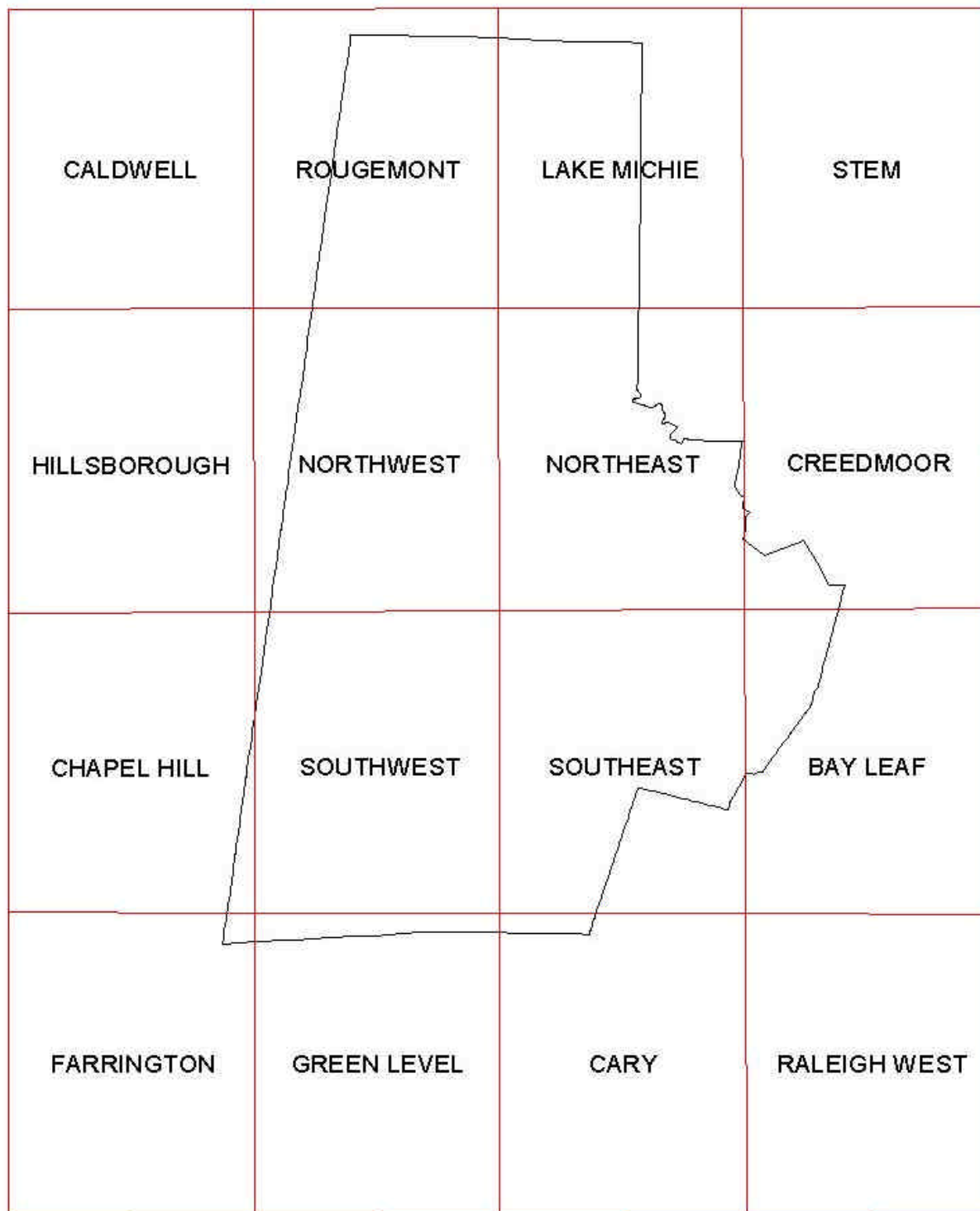


TABLE OF CONTENTS

MOST HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES	VI
LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT	LM-1
NORTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT	NE-1
NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT	NW-1
ROUGEMONT QUADRANT	R-1
SOUTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT.....	SE-1
SOUTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT.....	SW-1
APPENDIX A	A-1

November 2003

MOST HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES

BAHAMA VILLAGE (SL DISTRICT)	R-3
BENNET PLACE (NR, SHS).....	NW-3
BEREA BAPTIST CHURCH (SL)	SW-4
FENDEL BEVERS HOUSE (SL)	SE-4
BLALOCK-GARRETT HOUSE (SL)	R-6
BOBBITT-AIKEN FARM (SL)	R-7
BOWLING-GLENN HOUSE (SL)	R-13
CARRINGTON HOUSE AND CEMETERY (SL)	LM-5
WILL CHAMBERS HOUSE (SL)	R-16
GEORGE CLEMENTS FARM (SL).....	NE-12
BILLIE COLE FARM (SL).....	SW-5
J. W. COLE HOUSE (SL)	SW-6
COPLEY-LATTA HOUSE (SL)	LM-7
JOHN THOMAS COUCH FARM (SL).....	NW-6
CROASDAILE FARM BUILDINGS (SL)	NW-9
FAIRNTOSH (NR, NHL).....	NE-4
FAIRNTOSH FARM BUILDINGS (NR)	NE-6
FORTY OAKS (BARN ON SL)	SW-9
GUS GODWIN FARM (SL)	SW-13
HARDSCRABBLE (NR, DCL)	NW-14
DR. WILLIAM NORWOOD HICKS HOUSE (SL).....	SE-12
HILL FOREST LOG BUILDINGS (SL)	R-21
JOSEPH A. HOLLOWAY HOUSE (SL).....	NE-22
KINCHEN HOLLOWAY HOUSE (SL).....	NW-18
WALTER CURTIS HUDSON FARM (SL)	SW-15
JONES HOUSE (SL)	SE-19
LEIGH FARM (NR)	SW-17
LOWE'S GROVE SCHOOL (SL)	SE-14
LYON-BELVIN HOUSE (SL).....	NW-24
ADDISON MANGUM LAW OFFICE (SL).....	LM-14
MASSEY'S CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (DCL).....	SW-21
REV. JOHN A. MCMANNEN HOUSE (SL)	R-26
JOHN AND ANNIE LOU NEAL HOUSE (SL).....	NW-28
WILLIAM T. NEAL HOUSE (SL)	NW-28
PARRISH STORE (SL).....	LM-23
DAVID PATTERSON HOUSE (SL)	SW-23
PENNY FAMILY HOUSE (SL)	SE-27
QUAIL ROOST (SL).....	R-28
RIVERMONT (SL)	NW-30
GASTON ROBERTS HOUSE (SL).....	LM-25

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

ROUGEMONT VILLAGE (SL DISTRICT)	R-36
RUSSELL SCHOOL (SL)	NW-33
SEEMAN COTTAGE (SL)	LM-28
PHILLIP SOUTHERLAND HOUSE (SL)	LM-29
SPRUCE PINE LODGE (SL).....	LM-31
STAGVILLE (NR)	NE-3
THOMPSON PLACE (SL).....	NE-32
A. W. TILLEY STORE AND HOUSE (IN SL DISTRICT).....	R-39
AMED TILLEY HOUSE (SL, DCL)	LM-32
ADOLPHUS UMSTEAD HOUSE (NR)	LM-36
ALVIS K. UMSTEAD HOUSE (SL)	LM-39
HAMPTON UMSTEAD FARMHOUSE (SL)	LM-43
HAMPTON UMSTEAD PYRAMIDAL COTTAGE (IN SL DISTRICT)	R-43

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DCL – Durham County Landmark
NHL – National Historic Landmark
NR – National Register of Historic Places Property
SL – State Study List of the National Register
SHS – State Historic Site

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT CONTENTS

DAVID BALL HOUSE	3
MARCUS C. BALL HOUSE	4
CARRINGTON HOUSE AND CEMETERY	5
COPLEY-LATTA HOUSE.....	7
ELLIS CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	9
MARTIN VAN BUREN ELLIS FARM.....	10
W. W. ELLIS HOUSE.....	11
SAM HALL FARM	12
HARRIS-EVANS HOUSE.....	13
ADDISON MANGUM LAW OFFICE	14
MANGUM'S CORNER.....	15
MANGUM FAMILY HOUSE.....	17
MT. CALVARY MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.....	18
ORANGE FACTORY AND MILL COMMUNITY.....	20
PARRISH (ROUND HILL) SCHOOL FRAGMENT	22
PARRISH STORE	23
ROBERTS FAMILY LOG HOUSE	24
GASTON ROBERTS HOUSE	25
LUTHER ROBERTS KITCHEN	27
SEEMAN COTTAGE.....	28
PHILLIP SOUTHERLAND HOUSE	29
SPRUCE PINE LODGE	31
AMED TILLEY HOUSE	32
NORMAN TILLEY HOUSE	34
PROFILE: SQUIRE D. AND MARTHA WALLER UMSTEAD.....	35
ADOLPHUS UMSTEAD HOUSE.....	36
A. K. UMSTEAD HOUSE	39
DEE (DEWITT) UMSTEAD HOUSE.....	41
HAMPTON UMSTEAD FARMHOUSE.....	43

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT

DAVID BALL HOUSE

1906

SR 1615, Bahama vicinity



The well-maintained Triple-A I-house built by postman David Ball bears the year of its construction, 1906, inscribed on a rear chimney. Embellishments such as a double leaf entry door with glazed panels, pedimented window and door surrounds with sawn work ornaments, diamond-shaped vents on front and side gables, and a wide wrap-around porch with replacement Craftsman supports and a stick balustrade make the dwelling more elaborate than usual. Its large two-story rear ell, contemporary with the house, has partially enclosed porches on each floor with chamfered posts and turned railings. A one-story shed addition, also at the rear, is attached to the main block and abuts the ell on the south. Selective interior renovations left columned and mirrored mantels and a staircase with ball-headed newels and turned balusters in place. Behind the house, among modern or much-renovated outbuildings are several turn of the 20th century log and frame structures in ruinous condition and a large frame barn with the year, 1896, impressed in nail heads.

MARCUS C. BALL HOUSE

1911

SR 1615, 0.35 miles south of SR 1616, Bahama vicinity



At the end of the 19th century, the little village of Round Hill gradually disappeared after the railroad was constructed and commercial activity moved nearer the depot in the newly forming village of Bahama. The area had reverted to small farms by 1911 when Marcus C. Ball constructed his one-story, single-pile, tri-gable dwelling, a house form that was extremely popular in North Carolina from 1880 until about 1920. The dwelling stands over brick piers with block infill, is weatherboarded, covered by a metal shingle roof, and has an interior chimney with a corbelled cap. A rear ell is contemporary with the main block. Two-over-two windows flank a center door on the front facade, and are placed symmetrically elsewhere around the main block and the ell. Plain posts support a nearly full facade hip-roofed front porch, and a small porch that adjoins the ell has been partially enclosed.

CARRINGTON HOUSE AND CEMETERY CA. 1855 (SL)

SR 1608, 0.6 miles west of SR 1607, Bahama vicinity



Around 1855, Allen Simon Carrington is thought to have constructed this fine I-house with simple Greek Revival trim on part of the land granted to his grandfather, Nathaniel, by John, Earl Granville, in the late 18th century. Three generations of Carrington's family have since occupied the house, a daughter, Vena, and her husband Albert Tilley, their son, Arthur Tilley and his wife, Gertrude, and their son, Arthur Tilley, Jr.

The dwelling is weatherboarded, covered with a metal roof, and bracketed by exterior end chimneys. Six-over-nine windows, several post and lintel mantels, a few doors with two flat vertical panels, wide baseboards, and some wide-board sheathing have survived a late 19th century update that included the installation of factory-made newels and balusters, several ornate mantels and doors, and a front porch with decorative posts and a turned balustrade. In 1920, the house, which had faced east, was turned to face south. At that time its fieldstone foundations and chimneys were rebuilt and the upper bases and stacks of the chimneys made of brick. A long one-story rear ell was remodeled in 1940.

Farm buildings include a pack house, a well enclosure, and several log tobacco barns. A one-room log dwelling west of the house, updated with narrow flush-board sheathing on the interior, is said to have been an antebellum loom house. A small deteriorated frame building southwest of the house, was previously a school; and a one-room log dwelling north of the house was a slave house.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT

Southwest of the house, a large family cemetery surrounded by a cast iron fence has a number of beautiful mid-19th century markers. Nathaniel (Nat) Carrington who died in 1830 is the earliest marked burial though his grave has a later-made stone.¹



¹ Information about Allen Simon Carrington and the uses of various buildings was provided by Arthur Tilley, Jr., 24 October 1996.

COPLEY-LATTA HOUSE

CA. 1885 (SL)

SR 1471, 0.3 miles west of SR 1607, Copley's Corner vicinity



Identified on the 1887 and the 1910 maps of Durham County as the A. Copley and A. R. Copley residence, this tri-gable I-house with simple Italianate and Greek Revival decoration was beautifully restored by Phillip Latta who purchased it in 1976. Built over a fieldstone

foundation, the house is weatherboarded, bracketed by single-shouldered end chimneys with corbelled caps, and has a nearly full facade hip-roofed front porch. An elaborate entry has two paneled double-leaf doors topped by a two-light transom and a pedimented surround; the outermost pair is half glazed and opens outside while the innermost pair is solid wood and opens inside. Four-over-four windows with round-arched tops and pedimented surrounds are placed regularly around the dwelling and on a small one-story rear ell that is contemporary with the main block. Latta enclosed a shed porch, and added a kitchen ell and a screened porch topped with a balustrade. At the time of this publication, the interior contained Greek Revival post and lintel mantels and four-panel doors, and wide board paneling and flooring. As of 1999, a graceful staircase with an Italianate octagonal newel and turned balusters rises from the center hall through a landing to the second



DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT

floor.

A large number of log and frame outbuildings are grouped around the house. These structures include a mule barn, various storehouses, a corncrib, a smokehouse, a pack house, and numerous tobacco barns and sheds. Near the southern edge of the property, a tenant house was constructed in the early 20th century to replace a similar one that had burned.



ELLIS CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH CA. 1900

SR 1741, 0.2 miles from SR 1616, Bahama vicinity



Martin Van Buren Ellis, star of *Tobacco Land, Inc.*, a movie distributed nationally by the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company in the late 1930s, became the first member of the Ellis Chapel United Methodist Church when it was organized in 1900. Ellis, who died in 1940, is buried in a cemetery that surrounds the church on a lovely promontory overlooking the countryside. Among the earliest grave markers in the cemetery are those for the Weaver children, who died in 1898 and 1899, and Connly (sic) Collins, who died in 1900. South of the church, there is a shelter for dinner on the grounds and a modern storage building.

The church building, a rectangular, frame, front-gabled structure with shallow eaves, is one large bay wide and four regular bays deep. On the front of the building, a small gabled porch supported by brick pillars shelters a double-leaf entry door, and on the long elevations, there are two-over-two vertical-paned windows of green streaked opalescent glass. A small hip-roofed education wing added on the west gives the entire structure a T shape. Like many early-20th century frame churches, the building has been covered recently with artificial siding.

On the interior, walls are covered with tongue-and-groove sheathing painted light green above dark wainscoting to compliment the windows. Between two sections of pews, a center aisle leads to the altar where the communion rail has a plain balustrade with square newels at either end. At the rear of the sanctuary, horizontal-panel doors with molded surrounds lead to the wing and outside to the cemetery.

MARTIN VAN BUREN ELLIS FARM

LATE 19TH CENTURY

SR 1616, Bahama vicinity



A double leaf entry door and a quatrefoil vent on the center gable are special enhancements on the well-preserved Triple-A I-house built in the late 19th century at the heart of the Martin Van Buren Ellis farm. The dwelling also has two-over-two sash windows, single-shouldered brick end chimneys with corbelled stacks, and full-facade front and back porches with hip roofs that were common to the house form and the time. A long one-story ell at the rear of the dwelling has a hip-roofed porch that abuts the back porch of the main block at a right angle.

Most of the interior is finished with modern wall coverings, but original mantels, different in each room, remain, and among them, a columned and mirrored mantel in the front parlor is particularly handsome. Behind the farmhouse a one-room log kitchen, covered with vertical weatherboard siding, has been converted for use as a tenant house. A notable collection of



outbuildings on the farm include several log and frame tobacco barns, a log strip room, a large frame pack house, a frame smokehouse, and two log corn cribs that now function as chicken houses.

In the late 1930s, Martin Van Buren Ellis was chosen as the principal performer for the Liggett and Myers film, *TobaccoLand USA*. Much of the motion picture, distributed nationwide, was filmed on the Ellis farm.

W. W. ELLIS HOUSE

1924

SR 1628, Orange Factory vicinity



W. W. Ellis, boiler operator at Orange Factory, boarded mill workers and raised a family of nine children in a very late Triple-A I-house. Building in 1924, when most of his neighbors preferred the Craftsman or Colonial Revival styles, Ellis chose the traditional house form but gave token recognition to current fashion through open eaves and shaped rafter tails around the dwelling and its two-story rear ell.

If somewhat weathered, the house retains all of its exterior details. It is a large frame structure set on brick piers and capped with a metal roof. Fenestration is regular; a single leaf entry door has a glazed panel and windows are six-over-six except that a nine-pane light surmounts the front door and a four-pane light is directly above it on the center gable. A full-facade hip-roofed porch has turned posts and a later-added shed roof extension that apparently served to provide deeper shade for the west-facing house. A porch on the ell has been enclosed with six-pane windows. Chimneys, placed at the rear of the house, are asymmetrical; a stove chimney serves the north side and a rear fireplace chimney, the south. Where walls are not papered and sheet vinyl conceals floors, interior finishes are intact. Narrow beaded siding is present, doors have a variety of panels, simple mantels are bracketed, and square newels and balusters line the stairs.

Behind the house, outbuildings include a frame barn, a frame chicken house, a frame workshop, a well enclosure, two privies, an unusual shed made of five-panel doors, and a log smokehouse and storage barn.

SAM HALL FARM

CA. 1900

SR 1611, Lake Michie vicinity



A large rectangular vent on the center gable adorns the well-preserved Triple-A I-house built by tobacco farmer Sam Hall at the turn of the 20th century. With plain weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash windows, full-facade hip-roofed porches front and back, and single shouldered brick end chimneys with corbelled stacks, the dwelling resembles many of its type built in Durham County at about the same time. A long rear ell, added in several phases, has a full-length porch that abuts the back porch of the main block at a right angle. The interior has a miscellany of decorative features of the period. Narrow board sheathing covers walls and ceilings, mantels are simple post and lintel combinations, square newels and balusters line the stairs, and doors have five or seven panels.

A public roadway bisects the Sam Hall farm, dividing the dwelling and its domestic dependencies, a frame smokehouse, a frame well enclosure, and a ca. 1940 garage, on its north from the tobacco-related outbuildings. On the south side of the road, six log tobacco barns surround a two-story pack house, an ordering house, and a strip house. Beside the pack house, a dirt farm lane leads to a one-story gable-roofed, log structure with a fieldstone chimney said to have been a rural school. After consolidation in 1913, this building was enlarged by a wing and rear shed and improved with a columned and mirrored Colonial Revival mantel to serve tenant farmers. Tobacco culture continues on the Sam Hall farm, but early 20th century outbuildings were adapted for modern equipment storage and curing is done in metal bulk barns.



HARRIS-EVANS HOUSE

SECOND QUARTER OF THE 19TH CENTURY WITH EXTENSIVE MID-20TH CENTURY ALTERATIONS

SR 1625, 0.5 miles north of SR 1626, Bahama vicinity



Marcus Harris built a large story-and-a-half log dwelling with a large and prominent fieldstone and brick chimney southeast of Bahama ca. 1835. His son, Robert, is thought to have added the frame two-story wing at the end of the 19th century, utilizing four-over-four windows on the front facade and reserving six-over-six windows for use on the side elevations. The younger Harris also added a full-width hip-roofed front porch, with a concrete floor and log supports installed ca. 1940 by Sam Evans, an African-American farmer who purchased the dwelling and 137 acres of land surrounding it during the depression.¹

Evans and his family enlarged and updated the dwelling in the early 1940s, adding a long engaged frame shed to the rear of the log house, a bathroom to the frame wing, and asphalt siding on the exterior.² At the same time, they moved a 19th century v-notched log outbuilding to a site near the house and converted it for use as a washhouse, and constructed a stock barn, two smokehouses, three tobacco barns, a chicken house, and a well house. Around 1960, they installed wall and floor coverings on the interior that obscured or replaced most original features though one late 19th century Greek Revival-style mantel remained in their dining room.

¹ Interview with James Evans, son of Sam Evans, 20 October 1996.

² Anderson, p.68.

ADDISON MANGUM LAW OFFICE CA. 1855 (SL)

SR 1607, 0.4 miles north of SR 1611, Bahama vicinity



When Captain Addison Mangum, a cousin of United States Senator Willie P. Mangum, took over operations of the Flat River Post Office in 1858, he moved it to this one-story two-room structure on his farm.¹ There the post office and Mangum's law office shared quarters with one room reportedly allocated to each purpose.² The small frame building is constructed over fieldstone piers, covered by vertical board and batten siding, and capped by a metal roof. Each room was built with its own exterior batten door, but shared a central chimney and back-to-back fireboxes with post and lintel mantels refitted for stoves. The room thought to have been Mangum's law office is plastered and accented with molded baseboards while the post office is finished with frame sheathing and shelving. Minimal Greek Revival detailing includes six-over-six windows and interior door frames accented by small corner blocks.

¹ Anderson, Jean Bradley, *Durham County*, Durham and London, Duke University Press, 1990, p. 68.

² Anderson, p.68.

MANGUM'S CORNER

CA. 1920-30

Junction SR 1611 and SR 1603, Butner vicinity



The most elegant store-residence-farm combination in Durham County was developed and operated by merchant-farmer Sam Mangum at a crossroads east of Bahama in the early 20th century. His imposing residence, a large two-story frame house with irregular Queen Anne massing and Colonial Revival-style detailing was built ca. 1920 and overlooks the store from a hillside. It has a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and a steeply-pitched central hip roof with dominant gables on the south (front) and west facades. Similar to dwellings built for wealthy tobacconists and merchants at about the same time in the town of Durham, there is a broad wrap-around porch supported by Tuscan columns on brick plinths, a pediment over the entry, and a paneled and glazed front door surmounted by a large undivided transom and a flanked by a single sidelight. The interior has many original features; a large square newel with inset panels and square spindles ornament the staircase, and coal-burning fireplaces have cast-iron fittings, tile and brick surrounds, and heavy wooden overmantels. Behind the house are an impressive array of tobacco barns, a pack house, a stock barn, and a smokehouse, and along the road across from the store, two large storage barns.



Mangum is said to have constructed the store of brick because a frame predecessor had burned. Erected in the early 1930's, the one-story rectangular building has shallow pilasters that divide its long facades into four narrow bays and a high hip roof covered by diamond-shaped tiles, more ornate features than were customary for Durham County stores at the time. The front facade is recessed beneath a porte cochere where gasoline

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT

pumps once stood beside brick supports, and has a wide entrance door surmounted by a prominent Pepsi-Cola sign and flanked by six-over-six windows.

MANGUM FAMILY HOUSE

EARLY 19TH CENTURY

SR 1611, 0.5 miles west of SR 1603, Mangum's Corner vicinity



Important as a rare survivor of a kind of dwelling once found throughout what is now Durham County, this one-room log farmhouse with fieldstone and brick end chimneys was built in the early 19th century by Jesse Mangum. Mangum and his wife, Polly Parrish, raised twelve children in the house; three sons later served in the Confederate Army. Information about this property is limited but the style of the chimney on a frame shed at the rear of the house suggests that it was added in the late 19th century. In the early 20th century, a breezeway between the log dwelling and a kitchen house in front of it was enclosed and an entrance created on the east gable end. A shed porch with peeled log supports appears to be more recent. The interior has been remodeled several times, but the house retains some early board paneling and flooring, several batten doors, a boxed stair, and a post and lintel mantel in the kitchen.

Outbuildings are of 19th and early 20th century vintage, and include a small ruinous log cabin that may have been a slave house or an early tenant house. South of the house, a cemetery with fieldstone markers is overgrown with periwinkle.

MT. CALVARY MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

1938

Junction SR 1615 and SR 1618, Bahama vicinity



In 1892, a group of African-American worshipers organized a Sunday school in a log cabin beside the Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks one mile south of Bahama. The structure also served as an elementary school for black children. By 1915, the congregation had acquired land and constructed a small building at the site of the present church. As membership grew, a larger sanctuary was badly needed and Pastor Thomas Carr Graham initiated the Lord's Acre plan in 1935. Families, or groups of members, were asked to plant an acre, or a plot of land of any size that was to be "prayerfully cultivated and kept separate at harvest time." Proceeds from the sales of crops grown on each of the Lord's acres were reserved for the construction of a new church. In September 1938, the earlier church was demolished and the new sanctuary begun. Worship services were moved to the Little River High School until the new church was completed four months later. The congregation continued the Lord's Acre plan and paid the entire mortgage within two years, a remarkable accomplishment during the Depression era.

Two bold crenellated towers capped by pyramid roofs, a motif frequently found in African-American churches, dominate the broad-gabled entry facade of the rectangular building. Twin doors beneath a center stoop, opposite one another on the side of each tower, open into small vestibules from which two aisles lead to an altar at the far end of the sanctuary. Around the building, stained glass windows incorporate Gothic Revival arches; an arch-capped window is found in the center of the front facade, and arches are incorporated into the designs of windows

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT

at the bases of the towers and on the long walls of the sanctuary (installed in 1973). The brightly colored windows are accentuated on the interior by white walls and ceilings and dark wainscoting and pews. In 1949, an education building was added to the rear of the church, and in 1970, the entire structure was covered with aluminum siding.

A large cemetery north of the church contains fieldstone, concrete, and manufactured stone markers. Among the earliest stones are those inscribed for Aaron Reams and Polk Brandon; both men died in 1929.

**ORANGE FACTORY AND MILL
COMMUNITY
LATE 19TH, EARLY 20TH CENTURIES
(LARGELY DEMOLISHED)**

SR 1628, Orange Factory



Established in 1852 and among the earliest textile mills in North Carolina, a small cotton mill on the banks of the Little River operated variously as Orange Factory, Willard Manufacturing Company, Little River Manufacturing Company, and Laura Cotton Mill before it closed in 1938. At different times during its almost one hundred years, the mill produced cotton yarn, cloth for Confederate uniforms, multicolored gingham, seamless bags for tobacco products, rope, twine, hosing yarns, thread, and toweling. Though the factory was actively involved in the Confederate cause, General Sherman's troops rode through the community without looting it at the end of Civil War because, according to one source, "there weren't nothin' there but just poor folk."

Best known today by its original name, Orange Factory began in a modest-sized frame structure, and its dam across the Little River was also at first made of wood. Soon after the mill was opened, four houses were constructed for workers; other laborers reportedly lived nearby in their own homes. Early production was scanty for machinery was crude and much work was done by hand. During the late 19th century, a brick structure was constructed that incorporated or replaced the earlier frame building. Pictures show it to have been a large three- and one-half-

story building with a shallow gable roof and thick brick walls punctuated by rows of eight-over-sixteen sash windows. A smaller three-story wing, also with rows of large windows, was attached on the west facade, and a prominent four-story tower on the south.

By the early 20th century, Orange Factory (then Willard Manufacturing Company) typified a rural Piedmont mill and self-contained industrial community. A grist mill operated upriver from the factory, and approximately twenty-four dwellings for workers, most of them built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, were perched in neat rows on the hillside above it. (One boarding house for single workers, known as the "twenty house," was reported to have housed as many workers at one time). A general store, a schoolhouse, and a church nearby completed the small mill village.



After the factory ceased operations in 1938, the mill and most of the workers' housing gradually fell to ruin, and when the Little River was dammed to create a reservoir and recreation area in 1983, were largely demolished and submerged. Two surviving dwellings, damaged by Hurricane Fran, were taken down in 1996, leaving only the Riverview Church, the W. W. Ellis House, and a ruinous frame store near the site of Orange Factory and its once-thriving mill community.

At peak production in the early 20th century, 120 persons were employed at the mill. Ten-and-eleven-hour days were usual and \$5 a week was an average wage, some to be taken out in goods at the company store. Jobs were allocated according to gender and age; nine- and ten-year-old children were particularly desirable workers because of their dexterity and agility around machinery. Men were assigned heavy labor in the warping, weaving, spinning, and carding rooms while women had easier tasks in the spinning and winding rooms. But women were often paid on a piecework scale, and, if work was easier, earnings were frequently less.



Workers at Orange Factory were more self-sufficient than workers at the mills in Durham for hunting, fishing, and raising livestock and vegetables made them less dependent on the company store. The company, in turn, did not use store credit to control and entrap them, as was often the custom elsewhere. The workers valued a familial and friendly quality they found in village life, and camaraderie was important in keeping them at their jobs. Many were related, if not by blood, by marriage, and their descendants often stayed at the mill for several generations.

PARRISH (ROUND HILL) SCHOOL FRAGMENT

LATE 19TH, EARLY 20TH CENTURIES

SR 1615, Bahama vicinity



The reuse of earlier structures made building efficient and economical for many Durham County farmers. Local tradition holds that a portion of the antebellum Round Hill Academy established by D. C. (Doctor Claiborne) Parrish survives in a later built residence once occupied by the Lee Mangum family. When Parrish moved into Durham after the Civil War, the Round Hill Academy continued operations into the late 19th century under the direction of F. W. Roberts. Early 20th century maps of Durham County also identify the Bahama High School in 1910 and the Bahama Farm Life School in 1920 at or near this site.

The Mangum dwelling is composed of two one-story frame structures with a number of late-19th and early 20th century exterior details that include two-over-two sash windows, partial gable returns, stove chimneys, and interior details of the same period such as narrow board sheathing, and horizontal paneled doors. The two buildings are joined by a frame connector to make an L-plan dwelling, and an entry porch was enclosed with German siding, screening, and contemporary windows during the mid-20th century.

PARRISH STORE

CA. 1905 (SL)

SR 1616, Bahama



Life Magazine, the National Geographic, Our State, Down Home in North Carolina, and Charles Kuralt's On the Road are among the publications and television news-features that have profiled the village of Bahama with a focus on the Parrish Store. Mary Parrish, a former owner, believes that



the frame, rectangular, gable roof structure, now with a hip-roof porte cochere, was built in 1905 by Luther Copley and it has served the community in many capacities since. In the 1920s it became the medical office of Dr. James Patrick and by the late 1930s was home to the Wade family. Robert Harris opened a store in the late 1940s, adding the porte cochere, the large four-paned windows that flank the double leaf entry door, a narrow shed wing on the east facade, and a gable-roof wing at the rear of the structure. Onice and Mary Parrish purchased the building in 1960 and until the 1990s operated a small grocery and convenience store. The Parrishes attracted national publicity in the early 1990s as they hosted after-hours dancing on Thursday evenings. Two-step and round dances to live bluegrass music provided happy times for Bahama-area residents. With a change in ownership, the dances moved to another location and the building became a hardware store.

ROBERTS FAMILY LOG HOUSE MID- TO LATE 19TH CENTURY

SR 1616, 0.3 miles west of SR 1607, Bahama vicinity



Andrew Jackson Roberts, donor of the land for the Mount Bethel Church in Bahama, was the first known owner of the one-room, side-gable, hewn-log dwelling with a large fieldstone end chimney that stands on a hill overlooking Lake Michie. Built on a stone foundation, its rugged walls are joined with v-notches and chinked with mud plaster. A batten entry door in the center of the front facade and a single six-over-six window next to the chimney are the only fenestration. A coat of stucco adheres in fragments to the front of the structure and wood shingles from an early roof are exposed where sheet metal roofing is damaged. A wide log-and-frame shed was added in the late 19th or early 20th century.

GASTON ROBERTS HOUSE CA. 1860-70 (SL)

SR 1622, 0.2 miles south of SR 1616, Bahama vicinity



According to Ervin Roberts, his grandfather, Gaston Roberts, built this extraordinary I-house from 1860-1870, a long construction period no doubt caused by the Civil War. The house is one of Durham County's best Federal-Greek Revival transitional style dwellings and also includes several Georgian-style decorative elements.

In the Federal style, the main block of the dwelling is tall, there is a boxed cornice beneath the eaves, and the roof is flush with the wall on gable ends. Fenestration also follows an early pattern; in the center of the front facade there are paired entry doors flanked by nine-over-six windows in end bays, and above these, six-over-six windows on the second floor. In the Greek Revival style are the four-paneled front doors and simple moldings with small plain corner blocks on door and window surrounds. Flush sheathing that covers the wall between the two entrances suggests that the present full facade hip-roof porch replaced a once-smaller porch. On the south gable end, an original fieldstone and brick chimney remains but its counterpart on the north end is now a modern stove chimney. Metal tiles cover the roof of the main block. The roof of the porch, and a long one-story ell that connects a former kitchen to the house are sheet metal. A shallow back porch is found at the juncture of the ell and the main block.

The dwelling has an unusual variant of the hall-parlor plan; the two rooms do not access each other on the first floor, and the second-floor can be reached only from the hall. The ell has direct access from the parlor but must be entered from the hall by crossing the back porch. All

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT

rooms are finished with wide hand-planed boards. In the hall, exceptional decorative woodwork is found: horizontal wainscoting has traces of painted graining, a fine Georgian-style paneled mantel and eight-panel door leading to the back porch may have been taken from an earlier dwelling; and a Greek Revival double-vertical-panel door opens onto a boxed stair.

There are several log outbuildings near the house, a v-notched double-crib barn, a diamond-notched corncrib, and a one-room square-notched tenant house.

LUTHER ROBERTS KITCHEN

LATE 19TH CENTURY

SR 1616, 0.15 miles west of SR 1607, Bahama vicinity



In the late 19th century, Luther Roberts constructed a single-room gable-roofed kitchen house of four-by-four circular-sawn timbers joined by square notches and set over hewn-log sills salvaged from an earlier structure. In keeping with its intended use, the kitchen has a large fireplace with a simple post and lintel mantel and a prominent fieldstone chimney with a corbelled brick stack on the south facade. The original door, a wide, mortised and tenoned, five-panel door is found on the north facade, and a single four-over-four window on the east and south facades. In the early 20th century, the kitchen may have been a dwelling because door openings were made on the north and west facades to serve a large shed addition and a front porch that have collapsed.

With dilapidated frame tenant houses on the west and north sides, the kitchen encloses a small rectangular courtyard once at the rear of a farmhouse that has been demolished. North of the courtyard a v-notched log barn has been converted for use as a chicken house.

SEEMAN COTTAGE

CA. 1930 (SL)

Dirt lane off SR 1616, 0.7 miles east of Bahama, Bahama vicinity



Late 19th century log camps in the Adirondack Mountains served as models for rugged vacation homes and recreational structures built in scenic areas during the 1920s and 30s. When a reservoir for the Town of Durham was planned near Bahama, members of the Seeman family, owners of the large and successful Seeman Printery, bought land east of the village of Bahama along the Flat River. There they constructed a rustic Adirondack-style dwelling on a slope that eventually overlooked Lake Michie where Ernest Seeman, an amateur naturalist, frequently hosted members of an exploration group he had formed.

The one-and-a-half-story round-log dwelling is two piles deep and capped by a broad gable roof with a brick chimney on the north facade. Fenestration is varied; banks of casement windows with multiple lights are found on both floors and a belvedere at either end of the house along the roof ridge. There are numerous imaginative details: interstices in dark log walls are filled with short sticks placed at regular intervals and chinked with light-colored concrete; half-round and peeled slabs are placed diagonally on gable ends and on interior doors; and round logs serve as rafters and ceiling joists. A white quartz rock fireplace and a balustrade of interwoven branches that ornaments the staircase are outstanding decorative features. The dwelling has been vacant for a number of years and is deteriorating; the front porch has fallen; an enclosed frame shed porch at the rear of the house is unstable; windows are broken; and there is a large hole in the roof. A small log caretaker's cottage near the south end of the property has been maintained and is still occupied.

PHILLIP SOUTHERLAND HOUSE CA. 1887 (SL)

SR 1615 .05 miles north of SR 1628, Bahama vicinity



When Phillip Southerland, overseer at Stagville, retired ca. 1887, his employer, Bennehan Cameron, sold him five hundred acres at the northernmost edge of his vast lands. There Southerland constructed a two-story frame house with Greek Revival ornamentation that is similar in plan to the house at Stagville where he lived until 1886.

Southerland modified the basic center-hall I-house plan and included a small central room on both floors to create a room arrangement like the house at Stagville. Access to rooms at the north end of the house was provided from a secondary hall perpendicular to the center hall. The dwelling appears as a extended side-gable I-house from the exterior. It stands over fieldstone piers, is weatherboarded, and is flanked by exterior end chimneys with fieldstone bases and brick stacks. To allow for the extra room, fenestration is asymmetrical; the front facade is divided into four bays below and three bays above. A paneled double-leaf entry door surmounted by a three-paned transom and sheltered beneath a stoop is offset to the south, flanked by a six-over-six window on the south end and a four-over-four and six-over-six window on the north end. Second story windows are identical to and located directly above those on the first floor.

The interior is finished with plastered walls and ceilings, and is enhanced on the first floor with chair rails and flush-board wainscoting. Greek Revival ornamentation includes square newels and stick balusters on a narrow staircase that ascends to the second floor from the back of the center hall, post and lintel mantels in each end room, and double-vertical-panel doors.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT

Although many of these features suggest an earlier house, the 1880s construction date is confirmed by the presence of original china doorknobs, a decorative feature not used in Piedmont North Carolina before that time.

A long one-story rear ell, supported by brick piers and flanked by shed porches, was added after the main block was completed. It is connected to the main block by an open breezeway.

Outbuildings include a smokehouse, several frame and log tobacco barns, miscellaneous sheds, and a ca. 1940 gambrel-roof barn.

SPRUCE PINE LODGE

CA. 1930 (SL)

SR 1616, Bahama vicinity



Adirondack rustic architecture reached a zenith in Durham County in the elaborate Spruce Pine Lodge constructed in the 1930s. Fieldstone foundations are graduated in size to level the rambling, one-story, cross-gable structure on its hilltop site overlooking Lake Michie. Round log walls are chinked with concrete and joined at corners with saddle notches. Midway on long facades the logs are fitted end to end over the ends of logs that protrude from interior walls in an innovative joint that allows length without compromising structural integrity. Half-round logs are inset in horizontal, diagonal, and vertical patterns on gables. Views from the lodge are maximized in all directions; multi-paned casement windows are arranged in pairs around the structure and a gable-roofed porch framed by log railings and latticing looks out over the lake. A large half-shouldered fieldstone chimney on the entry facade and shed dormers set into the roof show modest Craftsman influences.

Log walls on the interior are finished to a high sheen and interstices are filled with short sticks placed at measured intervals similar to those found at the Seeman Cottage. A massive stone fireplace gives a dramatic focus to the living room. Now owned by the City of Durham, the lodge is used as a recreational facility.

AMED TILLEY HOUSE

CA. 1900 (SL)

DURHAM COUNTY LANDMARK

SR 1624, 0.2 miles west of SR 1004, Butner vicinity



Similar to a number of fine residences constructed by wealthy Durhamites around 1900, Amed Tilley's handsome tri-gable I-house has a projecting two-story entry bay in the center of the front facade. Tilley, a prosperous tobacco farmer, embellished the traditional I-house form with deep overhanging eaves, full gable returns, sawn work decoration on gables around the house, patterned metal shingles on the roof, and interior brick chimneys with corbelled stacks. The wrap-around hip-roof porch has tapered box posts and matchstick rails of the later Craftsman style.

On the inside, an exceptionally wide central hall has a brick Craftsman fireplace surround and an ornate staircase that boasts a square newel with carved trim and bracketed stair treads. Here horizontal flush-board paneling surmounts vertical beaded-board wainscoting on the walls, and doors leading to various rooms have six horizontal panels and are set in molded post and lintel surrounds. In each room, mantels are ornamented with pilasters and sawn brackets, and, in the rear ell, an unusual mantel has a double frieze and stylized Doric columns.



A one-story 19th century structure, perhaps an earlier family home, was moved to the site and attached to the house as a wing on the northwest facade. It has a hewn-timber frame and wide plank sheathing on the interior.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT

A small one-story ell, attached at the rear, is thought to have been constructed at the same time as the main block.

Outbuildings constructed during the late 19th and early to mid-20th centuries around the house, include a horse or mule barn, several log tobacco barns, a log ordering pit, a log corn crib, a smokehouse, a tractor shed, a generator house, a lath house, storage buildings, and a potato shed.

Haywood and Luetti Vaughan Tilley gave several of their children unusual names. Amed and his brother, Cassum Tilley, a former Durham County commissioner for whom a nearby road is named, honored characters in the book, *Arabian Nights*. The Tilley family owned the house and farm until Dr. John Monroe purchased them in 1981.



NORMAN TILLEY HOUSE

1918

SR 1616, Bahama vicinity



Adjoining the Mount Bethel Church in Bahama, a variant of the nationally popular Foursquare style with a projecting gabled bay was constructed for Norman Tilley in 1918. The dwelling has a number of Craftsman details such as a full-facade hip-roofed front porch with square porch posts, and four-over-one windows. When the church purchased the site in the early 1970s, the large frame dwelling was relocated several miles west of the village and another structure removed to give it an advantageous location. Recent owners have added a large one-story ell at the rear of the dwelling.

PROFILE: SQUIRE D. AND MARTHA WALLER UMSTEAD

Among the few settlers of German ancestry in the area that would become Durham County, Daniel (or David) and John Umstead, likely brothers, emigrated from Pennsylvania to North Carolina and settled along the Flat River and its tributary, Dial Creek in the mid-18th century. The earliest recorded Umstead land transaction is a 1797 grant to David Umstead for an 18-acre tract on the Flat River some 1.5 miles north of the present village of Bahama that included a "mill house."

A son of John Umstead, Squire D. (Daniel or Dewitt) Umstead married Martha Waller in 1835, and by 1850 had established himself as a prominent miller and farmer. That year the Orange County Population Schedule reveal that the couple (then 38 and 33 years old respectively) were parents of eleven children (North Carolina Governor William B. Umstead was among their grandchildren) and owned four separate tracts of land in northeastern Orange County totaling 864 acres. The largest and presumably the home tract contained 650 acres. On this land, the Umsteads grew 6,000 pounds of tobacco, 500 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of wheat, and maintained \$1,800 worth of livestock that included a herd of 30 swine. The other tracts, totaling 14 acres, 100 acres, and another 100 acres, may have been leased or farmed by other family members since no crops or livestock are recorded in the agricultural census for that year. The 14-acre tract (4 improved, 10 in woodland) was valued at \$500, an unusually high value that may have reflected a commercial use, perhaps as a mill tract. [Orange County Agricultural Census, Mangum Township, 1860] Umstead's tobacco farm was a notably large one. Prior to the Civil War, typical North Carolina and Virginia tobacco farms rarely exceeded 300 acres and the vast majority were less than 50 acres.

By 1870, the Orange County Population Schedule list Martha Umstead, widowed and then age 52, as the head of her household. It appears that, as her sons married and established households, they were given tracts of land subdivided from her extensive holdings on which they built or remodeled a number of notable houses now in the Bahama area including the four described here:

ADOLPHUS UMSTEAD HOUSE

CA. 1850 WITH EARLIER LOG CORE, AND CA. 1880 RENOVATION (NR)

SR 1607, 0.5 mi. north of SR 1611, Bahama vicinity



During his adult life, Adolphus Williamson Umstead, born in 1846 as the seventh child and fifth son of Squire D. and Martha Umstead, occupied this fine mid-19th century side-gabled I-house with modest Greek Revival details northeast of Bahama. It was vacant and deteriorating when John and Diane Bittikofer purchased it in 1978. A metal roof had protected the structure and most of the important architectural elements were intact or sufficient fragments remained to facilitate accurate replication. As the Bittikofers restored the house, they discovered an early 19th century log house within its walls.

Facing north beside a long-abandoned road that led from Oxford to Hillsborough, the weatherboarded farmhouse, a gracious dwelling once again, has an attached hip-roof porch and single-shouldered exterior gable end chimneys with fieldstone bases and offset corbelled brick stacks. Fenestration is symmetrical, and front and rear entrances have identical Greek Revival-style paneled double-leaf doors framed by sidelights. From the exterior, only a narrow four-over-four window set deep in the west wall of the first story evidences the log structure incorporated within the house. Elsewhere there are large six-over-six windows.

A heavy timber frame, rough-sawn 2" x 8" floor joists; the absence of a ridge board in the attic; and profiles of window and door architraves and window muntins that are similar to those found in mid-19th century Wake County houses suggest an approximate construction date of

1850 for the farmhouse. The presence of 2" x 4" circular-sawn rafters in the attic and corbelling on the chimneystacks, a Italianate feature, suggest that a repair or modification to these areas was made ca. 1880.

On the interior, two parlors open off a center hall on the first floor. Of these, the east is more formal; it features plastered walls now covered with wallpaper, original heart pine floors, four-panel doors, molded baseboards, and a mantel with an unusual double-arched frieze. The west parlor, once the main room of the log structure, is less elaborate; it has hand-planed wide-board sheathing, exposed hewn rafters, and replacement flooring made from trees on the property.

A central staircase, with chamfered newel posts, simple stick balusters and an applied scalloped face string, accesses a spacious, bright hallway and an east bedroom on the second floor. A plank door leading from the hall to the east bedroom is decorated with nail heads that form Umstead's initials, A. W. U., and the autograph of Zula, his daughter, is penciled on the other side. The bedroom retains original wide, hand-planed board floors, walls, and ceiling, and a mantel with double heart-shaped arches that is similar to the one in the parlor below. The west bedroom does not open into the upstairs hall; it was once the sleeping loft of the log house and is accessed separately from an enclosed corner stair in the west parlor.

A passageway enclosed during the Bittikofers' renovation joins the main block and a one-story wing that appears to be contemporary with the house. A long one-story rear ell, thought to have been added during the late 19th century, now serves as a large modern kitchen and a utility/laundry. A fireplace with a massive stone lintel has openings in both rooms.

Adolphus Umstead is listed in the Orange County Census of 1870 as a 23-year-old farmer, newly married to Nancy (or Nannie) Bowling, age 20, and living with his mother, Martha, then a widow. In February 1871, Nancy received a gift of 100 acres from her parents, William and Betty Bowling. William, a miller and a descendant of the founder of the 18th century Bowling mill, may have deeded the old mill tract to his daughter for the land was bounded on the east by Dial Creek, "along the meanders of the branch which lies at the southern end of the property" and included "all the woods, ways, water and water courses and all of the appurtenances thereto belonging..." In 1873 Adolphus bought an additional, probably adjoining, 82 acres of land on Dial Creek from Green Bobbitt.

The 1880 population census found Adolphus and Nancy in their own household with a daughter, Zula, age 8, and a son, Willie L., age 7, and assisted by one farm laborer who also lived on the property. The agricultural census of that year profiled the family's substantial farm; Adolphus owned 150 acres, 75 tilled and 75 in woodland, valued at \$1,000; farm machinery valued at \$75; and livestock that included one horse, two mules, four cows, fifteen swine, and ten chickens, valued at \$30. During that year, dogs killed ten sheep and one cow was slaughtered, presumably for household consumption. Fifty-five laborers were employed at a cost of \$100. They sawed 100 cords of wood, raised 575 bushels of corn, 575 bushels of wheat, and 8,000 pounds of tobacco. The census also notes that Adolphus operated a grist mill (now destroyed) with one brother, and perhaps other relatives. The 1887 Johnson map of Durham County identifies "Umpstead's (sic) Mill" and the 1910 Miller Map, "Umstead Bros.", on Dial Creek.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT

Adolphus Umstead died in April 1909 leaving no will. Nannie and Willie, and finally Zula inherited the farm. It was surveyed in 1928 for division among Zula's children, and a plat was prepared that delineated six new tracts and showed approximate locations of the buildings. A tract of 92.5 acres included the house, and behind it, a barn, a corncrib, a stable, five unidentified outbuildings, and four tobacco barns. Two tenant houses, one with a nearby barn and corncrib were elsewhere on the property. Of these, only the stable near the house survives; it has been restored by the Bittikofers for automobile and equipment storage. (Adapted from the National Register Nomination for the Adolphus Umstead House prepared by Pat Dickinson in 1989 and information provided by Martha Umstead, granddaughter of Alvis K. Umstead)

A. K. UMSTEAD HOUSE

1866 LOG DOGTROT HOUSE (SL)

Junction SR 1626 and SR 1625, Bahama vicinity



Returning from service in the Confederate Army, Alvis Kinchen Umstead, the third child and second son of Squire D. and Martha Umstead, constructed a one-story, gable-roofed, dogtrot log house ca. 1866 for his bride, Emeline Harris. The structure is built over a fieldstone foundation and bracketed by fieldstone and brick end chimneys. The juxtaposition of weatherboard siding on the front facade reveals the dogtrot, enclosed in the late 19th century to make a wide center hall. A four-panel entrance door and narrow sidelights were installed at that time, and a shed-roofed front porch supported by brick piers added afterward. The house reportedly functioned as sleeping quarters, and other daily activities took place in two small log structures behind it. One of these remains; it is a one-room log building joined with square notches that served as a living-dining room. A kitchen house, also said to have been log, has been destroyed.¹ Bahama historian Mildred Harris, who lived in the house from 1916 until 1920, reported that the one-story, frame, rear ell was constructed in 1917, and that the log house was covered with weatherboards in the 1940's. On the interior there are exposed logs in the stairwell and weatherboard siding in the hall but modern composition wall covering is found in other rooms.

In addition to the log living-dining room, outbuildings associated with the house include an early 20th century smokehouse and a contemporary storage shed. A 19th century log pack house, a stock pen, a mid-20th century pack house, and several tobacco barns on an adjoining parcel were once also part of the farm.

¹ Interview with Rose Ellis, owner of the Alvis Kinchen Umstead House, 12 October 1996.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT

Alvis Umstead saw action in major Civil War battles; he reportedly fought in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, and at Manassas, Chancellorsville, Yorktown, and Gettysburg. Later, with the advent of tobacco manufacturing in Durham, he became a successful leaf dealer. He married twice; after Emeline died, her sister, Edna, became his wife in 1873. Warehouse operations drew the Umsteads away from Bahama in 1878, and they resided afterward at 504 Holloway Street, among the social and commercial leaders of Durham. When Durham County was formed in 1881, Umstead was elected to the first Board of County Commissioners.



DEE (DEWITT) UMSTEAD HOUSE CA. 1877

Junction SR 1607 and SR 1611, Bahama vicinity



One of a small group of Durham County dwellings with Greek Revival and Italianate ornamentation, the 1877 tri-gable frame I-house built for DeWitt Clinton Umstead, the second child and first son born to Squire D. and Martha Umstead, is among Durham County's stylish postbellum residences. The exterior of the dwelling has prominent cornice returns and pedimented lintels of the Greek Revival style that are combined with round-headed four-over-four windows and a handsome double-leaf entry door with rounded glazed panels and decorative etching of the Italianate style. There was likely additional ornamentation, but early- and mid-20th century alterations have been extensive: the foundation was reinforced by concrete block; the walls were covered by asbestos shingles and the roof by asphalt shingles; one end chimney was rebuilt; a one-room kitchen ell with a shed porch (later enclosed) was attached; and a round-arched Colonial Revival-style portico was constructed over the entry to replace a larger porch.

The interior has a center-hall plan, and like the exterior, a combination of stylistic features. Fine Greek Revival mantels with simple pilasters and plain frieze boards and Victorian mantels with a variety of applied moldings and medallions that appear to be unique in Durham County have survived alterations as has a large octagonal newel and turned balusters along the stairs.

A complex of dependencies associated with the house illustrates the variety of buildings necessary for the operation of a Piedmont North Carolina livestock and tobacco farm during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Two barns, several equipment sheds, a corncrib, a

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT

smokehouse, a kitchen house, and several chicken houses surround the house, and a cluster of log and frame tobacco barns and a frame pack house are found at the edge of a large field to the northeast.



HAMPTON UMSTEAD FARMHOUSE

CA. 1890 (SL)

SR 1607, Bahama vicinity



A wooded knoll is an attractive setting for the unusually fine tri-gable I-house built ca. 1890 for Florida Hampton Umstead, the thirteenth child and tenth son of Squire D. and Martha Umstead. Umstead, reported to have been a gentleman farmer, occupied the house as his business interests elsewhere permitted. He eventually moved into Bahama and the property was divided and sold in 1917. Christopher Columbus Oakley purchased the farmhouse, and Onice Parrish, Sr., purchased the farm manager's house on the other side of the road. When Parrish's daughter, Sally, and Oakley's son, Travis, were married, she moved across the road and the couple operated a large tobacco farm.

The farmhouse stands over a brick foundation, has weatherboard siding, and is bracketed by single-shouldered end chimneys with stone bases that have been stuccoed and scored to resemble ashlar (squared) stone. Fenestration is regular on the front facade and two-over-two windows with pedimented surrounds are larger on the first floor than on the second. In end bays, first floor windows reach the floor of a Craftsman-style front porch that was added in the early 20th century, and flank a notable double-leaf entrance door decorated with fluted molding and corner blocks on the inside and stylized Eastlake molding on the outside. An etched glass transom surmounts the entry, and molded rake boards and partial eave returns decorate gables around the house.

The interior has been remodeled; ceilings have been lowered and modern paneling and carpeting installed, but wide baseboards, post and lintel mantels, and four-panel doors in

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

LAKE MICHIE QUADRANT

molded surrounds survive in each room. A generous center hall has early wallpaper and a U-shaped stair with turned spindles and decorative newels that rises to the second floor through a landing.

At the rear of the house, a one-story frame ell joins a kitchen to the main block. A large group of outbuildings near the house includes a log curing barn, a frame corncrib and a mule barn, an ordering pit, and numerous tobacco barns.

NORTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT CONTENTS

FORMER BENNEHAN-CAMERON PLANTATION	3
STAGVILLE	3
FAIRNTOSH.....	4
FAIRNTOSH FARM BUILDINGS.....	6
PLANTATION CENTERS	6
HORTON GROVE CENTER	6
SHOP HILL CENTER.....	8
CLEVELAND BRAGG HOUSE	9
CATSBURG STORE	11
GEORGE CLEMENTS FARM	12
COLCLOUGH-BRAGG HOUSE	13
OSCAR DURHAM HOUSE	15
FORSYTHE-BELVIN HOUSE	17
GENERAL HARRIS LOG COMPLEX	18
HARRIS-HUMPHREY FARM LOG HOUSE.....	20
JOSEPH A. HOLLOWAY HOUSE	21
CHARLES HUSKETH HOUSE.....	23
HARRY MORGAN FAMILY COMPLEX.....	25
JOHN NICHOLS HOUSE.....	26
NICHOLS-BELVIN-STOKES HOUSE	28
RHEW HOUSE.....	29
THOMPSON PLACE.....	31
THOMPSON ROAD LOG HOUSE	32
UMSTEAD HOUSE	33

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

FORMER BENNEHAN-CAMERON PLANTATION

SR 1004, Stagville vicinity

The Bennehan-Cameron Plantation was a family-owned enterprise that embraced 30,000 acres, a sizable portion of what is now northeast Durham County and beyond. Major plantation buildings on smaller tracts survive within what is now the Treyburn subdivision. As part of an empire that was North Carolina's largest antebellum plantation, they are unique resources invaluable to the history of plantation life in the South and to the history of Durham County.

STAGVILLE 1787-1799 (NR)



The extraordinary saga began when Richard Bennehan moved to North Carolina after purchasing a one-third interest in a store belonging to William Johnston on the latter's Snow Hill plantation in 1768. Bennehan prospered, and in 1776 bought land along the Flat River and married Mary Amis, heiress to slaves and land in Northhampton County. Two children, a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Rebecca, were born to the couple, and by 1778 Bennehan was shown in the tax list as the owner of 1,213 acres, 31 slaves, and many other possessions. After the Revolutionary War, he expanded his holdings again and in 1787 acquired 66 acres from Judith Stagg. He retained or chose the name "Stagville" for this tract, and built a modest one-and-a-half-story Georgian-style home for his family there, enlarging it in 1799 by adjoining a more imposing two-story three-bay structure of the same style complete with nine-over-nine sash

windows, molded weatherboards, massive double-shouldered chimneys, and a heavy six-paneled entry door. The interiors of both sections of the Stagville house are Georgian in style, ornamented by raised panels on doors, wainscots, and mantels; simple paneled mantels, and six-panel doors hung on H and L hinges.

Richard Bennehan served as a member of the building committee for the first state capitol at Raleigh and after 1799, as a trustee of the University of North Carolina where his son, Thomas, was one of nine graduates in 1801. At his father's death in 1825, Thomas Bennehan inherited Stagville. A graveyard at Stagville contains the graves of Richard, Mary, and Thomas Bennehan.

FAIRNTOSH 1810-1823 (NR) (NHL)



In 1803, Rebecca, the only daughter of Richard and Mary Amis Bennehan, married Duncan Cameron, a Virginian by birth, a lawyer, and rich businessman in his own right. Bennehan gave the couple three hundred acres of land near Stagville in 1810, and the plantation was called "Fairntosh," for Duncan's father's birthplace in Scotland. The best craftsmen in the region were hired to build a grand dwelling that, when completed, consisted of two separate structures joined by a breezeway connector. First to be built was a two-story, double-pile, five-bay house with a center-hall plan. In 1817, a smaller, more modest two-story, single-pile, three-bay house with a side-hall plan was constructed behind it and linked to the larger dwelling by a breezeway that was eventually expanded to two stories and enclosed. Service in legislative and judicial positions had taken Duncan Cameron to many parts of North Carolina and given him

an awareness of stylistic changes taking place in architecture, for the Georgian-Federal transitional-style finishing features on both Fairntosh houses show influences of then-fashionable homes in New Bern. The houses are sheathed in molded weatherboards and have nine-over-nine sash windows in the traditional manner, but they are ornamented by modillioned cornices and semi-circular Diocletian windows on gable ends as was done in New Bern. Interior woodwork, too, is finely executed and shows attentiveness to style; the handsome crossetted and paneled Georgian mantels are incised with Federal ornamentation. In 1827, just four years after the Fairntosh houses were completed, a full-width columned piazza was added to the front of the larger house in the latest Greek Revival style. In 1829, however, Duncan and Rebecca moved to Raleigh. Ill health eventually affected six of eight children born to the couple; the oldest son was mentally handicapped, four daughters died tragically within a few years of each other as young adults, and another daughter was a chronic invalid. The operation of Fairntosh was placed in the capable hands of their younger son, Paul.

Paul Cameron, trained as a lawyer, ran Fairntosh according to the most advanced agricultural ideas of the mid-19th century; he was instrumental, too, in improving farming methods throughout in his home state. When Thomas Bennehan died in 1847, he left most of Stagville's 5,000 acres to Paul making him the wealthiest man in North Carolina and one of the wealthiest men in the South. Paul then embarked on an active building campaign, repairing Fairntosh, where he lived, and adding new structures including the slave houses and barn at Horton Grove. He wrote happily in 1850, "after a while I shall have all matters here in a mighty nice fix."

His fortunes increased and before the outbreak of the Civil War in 1860, Paul Cameron's far-flung empire included 30,000 acres of land in several parts of North Carolina and elsewhere in the South. He once claimed to have owned 1900 slaves. Despite heavy losses during the war, Paul retained sufficient capital to invest in railroads and banks and to contribute generously toward reopening the University of North Carolina. During Reconstruction, he moved to Hillsborough and did not live again at Fairntosh.

Of twelve children born to Paul Cameron and his wife, Anne, three survived their father, and at the time of his death he divided his empire, willing the Stagville and Fairntosh houses and six thousand acres of land to Bennehan, his sole surviving son. Like his grandfather, Bennehan Cameron chose to make his home in Raleigh, but he kept a variety of livestock and racehorses at Fairntosh, and visited frequently to follow their progress. He built barns and stables in the 1880s, and from a cupola atop one of them, he is said to have watched his horses at their daily workouts while bouncing one of his two daughters on his knee.

Bennehan Cameron died intestate in 1925. Stagville and Fairntosh afterward went through a period of neglect during which tenants occupied both houses; former Cameron family slaves lived at Fairntosh. In 1950, the estate was divided between Cameron's daughters. Stagville was sold immediately, timbered, and resold to Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, who as the Liggett Group in 1976 donated the house at Stagville and 71 acres that included the Horton Grove center to the State of North Carolina to establish what is now the Stagville Preservation Center. Sally Cameron Labouisse and her husband carefully restored Fairntosh making it their home until 1970.

FAIRNTOSH FARM BUILDINGS 1810-1880s (NR)

Numerous outbuildings survive near Fairntosh to illustrate the various structures necessary for the operations of a large plantation. Built in perpendicular and parallel rows around the main house, the most important dependencies are a kitchen, dairy, smokehouse, commissary, servants dwelling, office, school, teacher's dwelling, and overseer's dwelling that together form the boundaries of an informal courtyard. West of the courtyard are barns and stables built by Bennehan Cameron in the late 19th century. Between Stagville and Fairntosh in a grove of oaks, the Salem Chapel, built in 1827 by Duncan Cameron, is a rarity in Durham. The simple frame and gable-roofed structure, to which Paul Cameron added a chancel in 1884, may be Durham County's earliest surviving church. East of the chapel, a large slave cemetery is unusual for its stone markers engraved with names and dates of the deceased.

PLANTATION CENTERS

For efficiency of operations, the extensive Bennehan-Cameron lands were divided into a number of plantation centers on which housing for slaves and overseers and farm buildings were constructed. Two of these survive to some extent at Horton Grove and Shop Hill.

HORTON GROVE CENTER CA. 1800-1859

The Horton Grove center, a cluster of historic buildings on four acres of land north of Stagville, was given to the state of North Carolina as a part of the Stagville gift. The oldest building at that location is a late 18th or very early 19th century vernacular Georgian cottage that is thought to have been home to three generations of the Willam Horton family and then to have served the Camerons as a slave house. Of plank construction, the cottage is expanded to the rear by a shed and capped by a broad gable roof that covers the entire structure and extends over a front porch. The interior is divided into a single first-floor room linked by a small enclosed corner stair to an attic, and was carefully finished with horizontal wide-board sheathing and beaded ceiling joists. Despite its dilapidated condition, the Horton cottage is an important remnant of early European settlement in northeast Durham County.

To the rear of the Horton cottage, an impressive group of four two-story slave houses reflect higher quality living conditions for slaves at a time when crude log cabins with dirt floors were customary elsewhere. Built about 1850, these structures were framed with heavy hewn timbers, filled with brick nogging for insulation, and covered by vertical board and batten siding. Four

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

families were generally assigned to a house; one room with a large fireplace for cooking was allotted to each family, and space for gardens and orchards was provided so that food could be cultivated after daily tasks were completed.

In a clearing southeast of the slave houses is a collection of tobacco barns characteristic of those which were once plentiful all over the Cameron plantation. These are small, square, gable-roofed structures simply constructed of round or squared logs.



A few hundred yards to the northeast is the great barn or stable. Finished just before the Civil War broke out, the huge structure represents the culmination of Paul Cameron's farm improvement campaign. In an 1860 letter to his father-in-law, Cameron boasted: "I have a very great wish to show you the best stables ever built in Orange, one hundred and thirty-five feet long covered with cypress shingles at a cost of \$6 per thousand." Crafted by hand and supported by a massive timber frame, the great barn is divided into a large central two-story section flanked on either side by a smaller one-story section. The central section is supported by a complex wooden queen post truss system, and it has been suggested that William Percival, designer of the 1859 New East and West Buildings at the University of North Carolina that are intriguingly similar in appearance to the barn, may have provided plans for the structure.¹ The entire barn is clad with vertical board sheathing, and each section is capped with a broad hip roof now covered by metal rather than the cypress shingles mentioned in Cameron's letter. Windows protected by batten shutters are placed regularly on the center section, and doors on all sides open onto a spacious interior with stalls on either side of a transverse aisle that runs the long length of the building. Lofts for storage, located above the stalls at different levels, are

¹ Personal interview with Kenneth McFarland, Director, Stagville Preservation Center, 27 June 1996.

served by a central hoist. At its time, the great barn was an exceptional structure, and today it is among North Carolina's finest antebellum farm buildings.

SHOP HILL CENTER CA. 1780-1890



South of Horton Grove, the cluster of buildings at the Shop Hill center is located at or near the site of the late 18th century Bennehan blacksmith shop on the Indian Trading Path. An 1807 report in the Cameron papers notes "There are a large number of people now at the shope [sic] having their horses shod." The blacksmith shop burned in 1818, but was rebuilt and operating in 1889 when another reference in the Cameron papers describes "stripping tobacco at the barns near the Blk Smith [sic] shop at Stagville." These tobacco barns are likely the two rare air-curing barns of hand-hewn timbers topped by cupolas that still stand at the Shop Hill center. Near them is a pair of slave houses with heavy timber frames and brick nogging, identical to the ones at the Horton Grove center. In front of the barns, a one-story, L-shaped, frame house of late 19th century appearance has an early log ell that may be the home of Judith Staggs from whom Richard Bennehan bought Stagville in 1787. (Adapted from material found in *Piedmont Plantation* by Jean B. Anderson and from personal interviews and documents supplied by Kenneth McFarland, former Director, Stagville Preservation Center).

CLEVELAND BRAGG HOUSE

LATE 19TH CENTURY

SR 1670, Redwood vicinity



Either fertilizer magnate S. T. Morgan or William D. Holloway may have been the first owner of Durham County's fanciest Triple-A I-house. Cleveland Bragg, a prosperous tobacco farmer with whom the house is identified, acquired the dwelling in 1919, but its copious Italianate ornamentation suggests an 1870-1890 construction date. Bragg's deed describes the 118-acre farm he purchased as being "a part of the S. T. Morgan lands and a part of the William D. Holloway land." No local tradition further identifies the original occupant or the builder of the house though the Joseph Holloway House in the vicinity is embellished with similar Italianate detailing.¹

The Triple-A I-house form so common to Durham County, features here an elaborately paneled frieze board with scrolled brackets and teardrop pendants, polygonal vents on each gable, a pedimented entrance flanked by sidelights, and interior rear chimneys with fancy corbelled stacks. A wraparound porch has paneled porch posts and a heavy turned balustrade. Pedimented lintels with decorative sawn work appliques enhance six-over-six double-hung sash windows. A full-width rear shed is thought to have been built at the same time as the house for windows exhibit the same decorative features and the frieze board is bracketed.

1 The Johnston 1887 map of Durham County shows that both the Morgan and Holloway families had large land holdings in this area. Durham County Deed Book 36, page 392, records a transfer of 109 acres from S. T. Morgan to W. T. Holloway on 21 February 1906. Within the next nine years, Holloway inherited 10 acres from his father, W. D. Holloway. On 11 October 1915, in Durham County Deed Book 49, page 130, W. T. Holloway conveyed 118 and 5/8ths acres "being a part of the Morgan Lands and The William D. Holloway Land." to J. L. Martin. Durham County Deed Book 57, page 561 records Martin's sale of the same parcel to Cleveland Bragg on 11 December 1919. Durham County Deed Book 85, page 92, releases any interest T. M. and Nettie Washington had in the property to Cleveland Bragg.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT



Exterior alterations to the house have been minimal. In the early 20th century, a shed-and gable-roofed ell with stove chimneys, built in three sections, was joined to the rear shed, a decorative gable was placed above the main entrance on the porch roof, and a six-panel entry door was installed. More recently a section of the front porch has been screened.

On the interior, alterations are more extensive. Late Colonial Revival-style mantels have replaced most original ones, and wallpaper and composition ceiling tile obscure other finishes. Notable among the original interior features remaining is a stairway with an urn-topped polygonal newel post and turned spindles.²

East and south of the main residence, outbuildings include tobacco barns, a farm manager's house, several tenant houses, stock barns, a well enclosure, and numerous storage sheds. A graveyard no longer in evidence is said to have contained markers for Washington family members.³

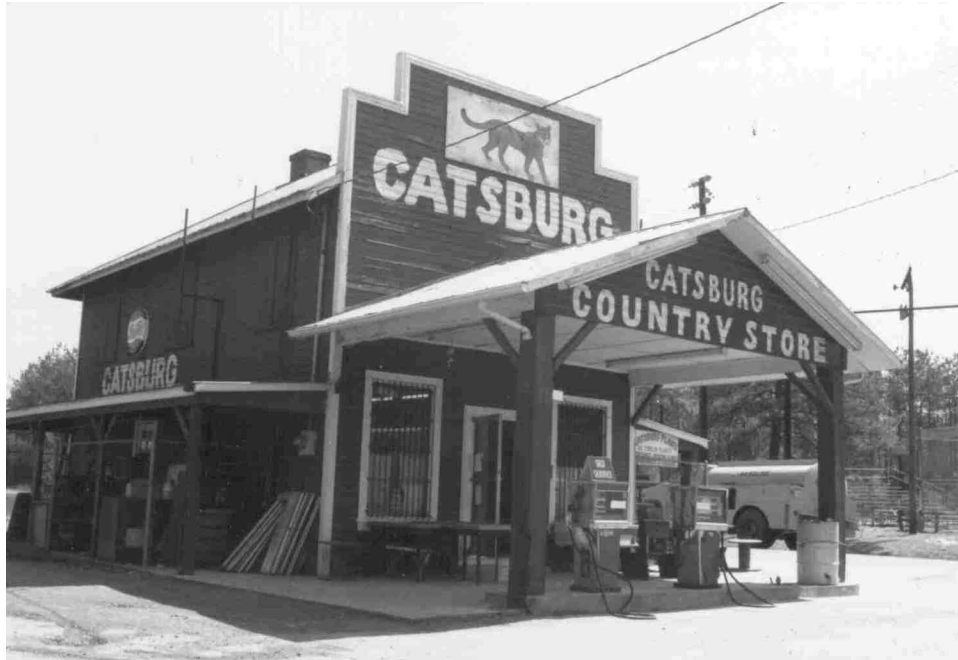


² Did not have access to the interior, and used Ms. O'Keefe's photographs which are not labeled.

³ Personal interview with owner Danny Roberts, 7 August 1996. Mr. Roberts reports that his children have thrown most of the grave markers in the well.

CATSBURG STORE CA. 1920

Jct. SRs 1634 & 1004, Durham vicinity



This two-story, hip-roofed, frame structure is a well-preserved box-and-canopy store. Built in the 1920s by Sheriff Eugene G. Belvin, the store has a high false front, and a one-story gable-roofed porte cochere supported by large wooden posts. The strategic location of the store, at the junction of two major roads serving northern Durham County, gives it considerable visibility, but its renown comes from the large painted image of a black cat on the front parapet above the store's name, "Catsburg." The store is named for Sheriff Belvin, whose nickname was "Cat." Belvin was an extremely popular sheriff with extensive family connections in Durham County, and he provided land for a ball park east of the store. His former residence, a large 1950s two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house, stands in a grove of pine trees next to the ball park.

GEORGE CLEMENTS FARM EARLY 20TH CENTURY (SL)

SR 1004, Durham vicinity



One of the best intact early 20th century farmsteads in Durham County includes this substantial two-story double-pile frame house and its accompanying frame and log outbuildings. Built about 1913 for George Clements, who operated a cotton and corn farm that extended north to the Eno River, the house blends the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Notable features include twelve-over-one and nine-over-one windows, a pedimented entryway, and tall brick chimneys that rise from the pyramidal roof. Brick piers and boxed columns added to the spacious wraparound porch updated its appearance in the 1920s. The house is still owned in 2003 by members of the Clements family although all but sixteen acres of the farm have been sold.

COLCLOUGH-BRAGG HOUSE

FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Off SR 1802, Redwood vicinity



A one-room log house built during the first half of the 19th century was enlarged in the early 20th century by a frame room of the same approximate size, each having a separate entrance and exterior end chimney. A massive rubble-stone chimney serves the 19th century room, and a smaller fieldstone and brick chimney, inscribed, “built by E. H. No [Nov.] 30, 1916,” likely provides the construction date of the early 20th century section. E. H., or another builder of the same period, used weatherboard siding and a shed-roofed porch that spans the front facade to unify the house visually as a single structure. Finishes on the interior generally reflect mid-20th century remodeling, but the 19th century room has hewn ceiling joists and a boxed-in corner stair that leads to an attic where hewn framing is pegged together.

The 19th century structure is said to have been constructed by Alexander Colclough who reportedly lived there from about 1820 until he was thrown from a horse and killed in 1831. Colclough and Mary Haswell were married in 1819 and their union produced five children. A daughter, Nancy, with her husband, Thomas Bragg, occupied the house after the death of Mary Colclough in 1855. When the 1900 census was taken, Thomas Bragg was still living in the house along with his daughters, Artelia and Sarah, and a son-in-law, Bob Moore. In 1910, the census reports that Artelia, Sarah, and Bob lived there, though the Miller map of that year shows “Sally” Bragg as the sole tenant. During the 1930s, the farm was purchased by W. T. Carpenter, who, with other family members, established Carpenter Chevrolet, one of Durham’s first

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

automobile dealerships. Gracie Ayers rented the house until the late 1990's, raising pheasants as an avocation.

Near the house are a number of frame outbuildings that include a well enclosure, a barn with sheds attached, two storage buildings, a privy, and pens for Ms. Ayers's game birds. A small cemetery behind the house has several graves but only one is marked by a stone; it is a memorial for Charliet, son of C. M. And Susan Dhue, earlier owners who died in 1900.



OSCAR DURHAM HOUSE

AGE UNKNOWN

SR1636, Gorman vicinity



This unusual center chimney house sits on a tract known locally as the Oscar Durham Farm. Deed records show that the property belonged to Oscar Durham in the 1910s. It later passed to W.W. Edwards, Sr., who sold the farm to William R. Walker about 1955.

The two-story double-pile residence exhibits a slightly asymmetrical version of the usual three-bay facade, in which the entrance is displaced to the left. The single-leaf door incorporates half-glazing over horizontal panels. Two-over-two, double-hung sash exhibit plain frames. The hipped roof porch is fitted with full-length tapered square columns. The pyramidal roof of the main block is reflected in the high-hipped configuration found on the rear ell. The central brick chimney is elaborately corbelled. The presence of a weatherboard exterior is highly likely beneath "Brickette" imitation brick siding.



The stairs feature square newels and spindles and an intermediate landing approached by four steps. Its placement along the exterior wall of the side hall accounts for the location of the entrance door. The hall is finished with plaster walls and molded baseboards, while the ceilings are made up of narrow boards. Ornate Victorian mantels occupy the corner fireplaces characteristic of center chimney houses. Their decoration

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

includes bracket and spindle trim on one example, and heavily molded brackets on another. Doors exhibit four, five or six panels, set in molded post and lintel surrounds. Walls of secondary rooms are finished with beaded boards.

A small assortment of outbuildings consist principally of storage shed. While the tract has been engulfed by urbanizing development, it is sufficiently large to give the house a quality of apartness in its well-landscaped setting.

FORSYTHE-BELVIN HOUSE

EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Off SR 1632, Redwood vicinity



The early 19th century, three-bay, frame dwelling built over a high fieldstone foundation is one of a very few hall-parlor houses that have survived in Durham County. The entry door of six raised panels, held in place by H and HL hinges, opens into an ample hall with wide-board flooring, horizontal wainscoting, and plaster, all refinements that show the house to have been a fine structure of its day. The smaller parlor has wide-board flooring and wide flush-board sheathing. An attic, where the parallel striations of a water-powered reciprocal saw can be seen on framing members, is reached by an enclosed stair at the back of the hall. Shortly after the house was built, two small rooms in an engaged shed at the rear of the house were finished with plaster and wainscoting similar to that in the hall. The house has been vacant and deteriorating for a number of years.

Duncan H. Forsythe and his wife Margaret F. Forsythe are the earliest known owners of the 235-acre tract on which this vernacular Georgian-style dwelling was built. They conveyed the property, then in Wake County, to Charles H. Belvin in August, 1866.¹ At Belvin's death, Emma D. Belvin, wife of his son, Joseph, inherited the house and land. That couple's daughter, Bertha Belvin Hornbuckle, recalled that corn, tobacco, and cotton were the principal crops grown on the farm in the early 20th century. A 19th century corncrib and a number of early 20th century tobacco barns are found near the house. In 1945 Emma Belvin sold the property to W. Arthur Mayton and his wife, and their daughter, Mrs. William Sparrow.²

¹ Durham County Deed Book 77, page 285.

² Durham County Deed Book 163, page 155.

GENERAL HARRIS LOG COMPLEX

CA. 1870

Jct. SRs 1639 and 1631, Orange Factory vicinity



Important as rare surviving examples of housing for newly freed former slaves at the end of the Civil War, these ca. 1870 log dwellings are thought to have been built by Paul Cameron's former slaves as part of their agreement to farm his vast plantation lands in return for food, supplies, and crop shares.¹ Lengthy contracts between plantation owner and tenant farmers specified what was expected of each, and the new workers constructed three sturdy one-room cabins with habitable attics served by boxed stairways at this site. Of special interest are the notching methods used to join the logs at the corners of each dwelling. The southern cabin has half-dovetail notches, the northern cabin, V notches, and the western cabin, diamond notches.



Norwood Harris recalled that his grandfather, General Harris, an African-American farmer, and his family occupied the log dwellings in the early 20th century, raising tobacco, cotton, and corn on surrounding lands. The use of wire nails suggests that about the time of the Harris family's residency, a dogtrot-style house was contrived from the northern and southern cabins by enclosing the space between them, adding doorways to serve the passage or "dogtrot" thus created, constructing a common roof, and attaching a porch across the width

¹ Personal interview with Kenneth McFarland, Director, Stagville Preservation Center, 27 June 1996.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

of the front facade. Interstices (spaces) between logs all through the complex were re-chinked with cement mortar that survives in patches over the original clay mortar. When the dogtrot-style house was completed, the western cabin reportedly functioned as a smokehouse.²



² Personal interview with Norwood Harris, 19 August 1996.

HARRIS-HUMPHREY FARM LOG HOUSE

1940

Jct. SRs 1639 and 1754, Durham vicinity



Square notching was used when Derrick and Zela Harris Humphrey, an African-American couple, built this one-and-a-half-story log dwelling of two rooms in 1940. Mrs. Humphrey, a daughter of General Harris, was familiar with the log construction of her childhood home in the nearby General Harris complex. The Humphreys reused materials salvaged from an older two-story log house on the property, giving their home a broad gable roof and prominent shed-roofed dormer of the then-popular Craftsman-bungalow style. Norwood Harris, a nephew, recalls that the Humphreys raised strawberries, cherries, apples, and Scuppernong grapes on their farm of approximately 70 acres. In her later years, Mrs. Humphrey sold most of the farm, but she made a gift of land to the Mill Grove Primitive Baptist Church now located across the road from the dwelling.

JOSEPH A. HOLLOWAY HOUSE

CA. 1885 (SL)

SR 1637, Redwood vicinity



In the middle 1880's, Joseph A. Holloway married Agnes Mozelle Hicks and built an impressive two-story Triple-A I-house on the foundations of an earlier Morgan family dwelling that had burned. The Holloways utilized a wealth of Italianate architectural details that distinguish their house from plainer Durham County farmhouses of the same period. Similar details are found



on the Cleveland Bragg House nearby. Notable decorative elements include paired eave brackets, a paneled frieze board, a double-leaf entry door with rounded glazed panels, pedimented door and window surrounds with decorative appliques, ornate porch columns, and a porch balustrade with turned spindles. An ell at the rear of the house was extended to join a kitchen with the main block in the early 20th century.

Redwood Road bisects the Holloway farmstead separating the house, two frame storage buildings, and a chicken house, from a barn and a one-room gable-front store on the other side of the road. The Holloways' grandson, Harold Holloway, reports that the store was a

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

small family venture operated from the end of the 19th century until 1938.¹ Morgan and Holloway family cemeteries, southeast of the house, are protected by 19th century cast-iron fences. The Morgan graves are not marked, and the earliest marker in the Holloway cemetery is for William Alexander Holloway, son of Joseph and M. A. Holloway [sic], who died in 1892.



¹ Personal interview with Harold Holloway, 11 August 1996.

CHARLES HUSKETH HOUSE

CA. 1918

SR1816, Gorman vicinity



Charles Husketh, a prominent farmer in the Gorman area, built this one story, double-pile house in 1918. He and his wife had three daughters. Husketh donated the land to Gorman Baptist Church where the present sanctuary and cemetery are located; he is buried there.

The residence consists of a rectangular main block to which is attached a hip-roofed rear ell, flanked by two side porches. The side porch facing northwest is fitted with full-length, tapered, square columns, which match those of the wraparound front porch, while the other side porch



has been screened and partially enclosed. The main block has a pyramidal roof, which features a hip-roofed, three-window dormer centrally located above the entrance door. The focal point of the three-bay facade is the half-glazed, horizontally paneled single-leaf entrance door, and its flanking matching sidelights. Windows consist of nine-over-nine, double-hung sash on the main level, with diamond muntined fixed windows in the dormer. Brick interior chimneys feature corbelled tops. The weatherboarding and eaves have been covered with vinyl siding.

Within the house, walls are plastered above the wainscoting. High ceilings are finished with beaded boards. The parlor features a fireplace with a mantle and mirrored overmantel.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

A long drive lined with cedars approaches the house from a point east of the intersection of Red Mill and Gorman Church Roads. The residence enjoys an isolated setting in a mature grove of trees; however, only a distance of few hundred yards separates it from the right-of-way of Interstate 85.

HARRY MORGAN FAMILY COMPLEX

CA. 1920

SR 1670, Redwood vicinity



The Harry Morgan Family Complex, a rectangular, hip-roofed, one-story box-and-canopy store and a Craftsman-style house, typify the house and business ensembles constructed to serve automobile travelers on newly improved roads in Durham County during the 1920s and 30s. The canopy projecting from the main facade of the store is characteristic of an early 20th century service station; it served as a porte cochere, allowing cars to be serviced on either side of gas pumps that stood between its columned supports.

The store was operated by several entrepreneurs for short periods before it was purchased by the Harry Morgan family who operated a gas station and grocery business there from the early 1930s to the 1970s. The Morgans enlarged the store in the 1950s by adding a one-story wing on the east, and a shed extension on the rear where Mrs. Morgan could prepare meals while helping to keep shop.

Located approximately 50 feet northwest of the store, The Morgans' home is a typical 1930s Craftsman-style dwelling with eave braces and an attached gable-roofed front porch. The porch is supported by battered columns on brick piers similar to those on the store's porte cochere. Recent alterations to the house have included screening the porch and installing a covering of vinyl siding.

JOHN NICHOLS HOUSE

CA. 1812

SR 1813, Glen Forest vicinity



An unusual house type for Durham County, the frame one-and-a-half-story cottage thought to have been built ca. 1812 by John Nichols, has been in his family-by-marriage for almost 185 years. When Nichols was killed in an accident, the house became the property of his widow, Mary, who married Granderson Philpott. Title subsequently passed to Philpott's daughter, Isabella, and her husband Calvin Rogers, who, at various times, was a postmaster, Wake County Sheriff, and Wake County Representative to the General Assembly. Their youngest son, James Rogers, inherited the house, followed in turn by his daughter, Lukie Rogers Hall, then by her nephew, Thomas Rogers, and in the 1990s by his sister, Thomasina Rogers Wilkins.

A broad gable roof notable for prominent dormers, shelters an engaged front porch and a full-width rear shed thought to be original to the house. A small room on the porch was later enclosed. The interior of the house has a hall-parlor plan, and retains much early fabric that includes wide-board flush sheathing, paneled wainscoting, beaded ceiling joists, and one paneled mantel. Both batten and paneled doors are held in place by HL hinges. In 1980 after Thomas Rogers inherited the house, he began its careful restoration, removing inappropriate 20th century alterations, and rebuilding missing features. The double-shouldered chimneys at either end of the house were reconstructed with special care to retain the shape and size of the originals. An entrance discovered adjacent to the chimney on the east facade was opened again. Beaded weatherboards were milled to match and replace deteriorated exterior siding. A three-pane transom that surmounts a front door and double-hung sash windows, nine-over-six, six-over-six, and four-over-four, were repaired or replaced as necessary. A two-story gable-roofed outbuilding, apparently altered and perhaps used as a pack house during the early 20th century,

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

is said to have been a late 18th century dwelling that afterward served as a kitchen and slave house.¹ An early log smokehouse and small log barn also stand on the property. A family cemetery near the house contains a number of burials that includes the graves of Calvin and Isabella Rogers who died in 1876 and 1887 respectively.



¹ Personal Interview with Tomasina Rogers Wilkins, 5 September 1996.

NICHOLS-BELVIN-STOKES HOUSE

EARLY 19TH CENTURY

SR 1694, Durham vicinity



The Nichols-Belvin-Stokes House, a single-room log farmhouse located on a knoll not far from Ellerbe Creek, dates to the early years of the 19th century. Characteristic of an early homestead are the large fieldstone and brick exterior end chimney, the steeply pitched gable roof, and the rear batten door. The interior contains a single room with original flooring, wide board paneling, a large vernacular Georgian-style mantel, and batten doors with HL hinges. An enclosed stairway leads to an attic where the uppermost sections of hewn log walls can be seen, and at least one original rafter is pegged in place.

Roy L. (Royal) and Sally Stokes, bought the house and 69 acres from the O. W. "Iron" Belvin estate in 1946.¹ Their deed refers to the property as the "Nichols Place" but provides no further identification of that prior owner. During the early 20th century, the farmhouse was covered with German siding and a metal roof, and around 1930, a one-story frame ell was added to the rear of the structure. The ell contains a long rectangular room with an oversized vernacular Victorian mantel that may have been salvaged from another house or assembled from available parts. The farmhouse currently serves as the tack room for Stokes Stables, and in the 1990's a large trailer was joined to its front facade to provide additional space for horse supplies.

¹ Durham County Deed Book 160, page 66.

RHEW HOUSE

CA. 1900

SR 1634, Redwood vicinity



Late Victorian and Craftsman-style features are featured here on the popular one-story, one-room-deep house form. When James and Ida Rhew built their three-bay, tri-gable house in the early 20th century, they embellished it with simple Victorian decoration. Clipped corners at either end of the house are ornamented by a single oval window, and tall chimneys at the rear of the house have corbelled stacks. A central entry door is flanked by sidelights, and windows have pedimented lentils with sawnwork decoration. A small rear ell with identical windows and surrounds was built at the same time as the house. The porch roof follows the contours of the house, and turned pilasters with sawnwork brackets remain at either end though brick pillars and boxed columns of the Craftsman-style have replaced originals elsewhere. Around 1930 a larger ell was added incorporating a kitchen or an earlier structure with a massive fieldstone and brick chimney that has been covered with concrete. A modern deck adjoins the ell on the west facade. Early 20th century outbuildings behind the house include a frame smokehouse, a garage, and a packhouse with metal siding.

FORMER ROSENWALD SCHOOL CA. 1920

SR 1634, Durham vicinity



The owner of this one-story gable-front frame building believes that it was a school for African-American children in the 1920s. The building is very similar in appearance to the Russell School, and is likely one of the eighteen Rosenwald schools constructed in Durham County before 1930. The exterior is very well preserved, with plain weatherboard siding, nine-over-nine sash windows, an interior brick chimney, exposed rafter ends, and two small front porches that flank the projecting central bay. When two school districts in east central Durham County were consolidated as a larger district, the school was closed and the building was sold to Mrs. Waller's father, Robert G. Rigsbee, in 1937. One large classroom on the interior was divided into two apartments for the family.

THOMPSON PLACE

CA. 1905 (SL)

SR 1683, Durham vicinity



Set among mature hardwood trees, this combination L-plan and pyramidal cottage, built around 1905, is one of the best-preserved examples of its type in Durham County. The one-and-a-half-story frame house has a high hip roof with front and side gable-roofed wings, a front porch with original turned posts, two-over-two sash windows with peaked lintels, and corbelled brick interior chimneys. The interior, too, is intact, with medallioned corner block trim, Neoclassical Revival-style mantels with mirrored overmantels, and vertical board wainscoting. The house is said to have belonged to the Thompson family originally.

THOMPSON ROAD LOG HOUSE

AGE UNKNOWN, LATE 19TH OR EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Off SR 1917, Durham vicinity



An archetypal saddlebag plan is found in this two-room, story-and-a-half log house with an attached rear kitchen ell. One room or pen is located on either side of a central chimney and each has a separate entrance. Two families could thus live side by side, an arrangement commonly found in early tenant houses such as this may have been. The house, now covered with asbestos shingles, has four-over-four sash windows on the main floor and casement windows above the front porch roof.

UMSTEAD HOUSE

1926

SR 1634, Redwood vicinity



Barbara and Allan Powell earned the 1986 architectural conservation award from the Historic Preservation Society of Durham for their rehabilitation of the unusual two-story Craftsman-style dwelling built by Odie and Sally Umstead in 1926. The house was badly deteriorated when the Powells purchased it in 1983 along with 50 acres of the original 350-acre farm.

The four-bay frame dwelling has a right-angle plan and is distinguished by its cruciform shape and clipped-gable roof. The main block, oriented east-west, has a perpendicular ell in the center of the south facade and a perpendicular ell in the center of the north facade. A wraparound porch, supported by tapered posts, follows the shape of the house. Fenestration is Craftsman-style; four-over-one double-hung sash windows are placed symmetrically on the south and west facades and on the first floor of the east facade. The attic is illuminated by pairs of small windows with four vertical lights that are placed directly beneath the clipped gables on the south and east facades. Elsewhere fenestration is asymmetrical and arranged according to requirements of the rooms within.

In order to save the house, extensive renovations were required, but most windows and doorways, flooring, several mantels, a staircase with square newels and spindles, and tall brick chimneys were retained. Alterations included re-siding portions of the house, moving the front door from the center bay of the south facade to the westernmost bay, building a bathroom on the east facade, replacing several windows on the west facade, sheetrocking over pine paneling on the interior, and replacing a mantel in the west wing with a new one made of wood salvaged

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

from an antebellum house once on the property. A new one-story kitchen ell has been added to the north facade.

North of the house, an early 20th century smokehouse and privy remain on the property. Mid-20th century farm buildings nearby are a frame equipment shed and a tobacco barn. A cemetery west of the house contains graves of the Green and Rogers families. Among twelve graves, mid-19th century markers are for Eleann M. Green who died in 1862, Benjamin Rogers who died in 1866, and Ann[a?] Green who died in 1868.

NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT CONTENTS

BENNETT PLACE	3
CHISENHALL STORE	5
JOHN THOMAS COUCH FARM	6
COX-POPE FARM COMPLEX.....	7
COX-POPE HOUSE	7
JOHN EMERSON POPE HOUSE	7
JAMES DENNIS POPE HOUSE.....	7
CROASDAILE FARM BUILDINGS	9
GALVESTON.....	11
ISAAC M. GARRARD HOUSE.....	12
HARDSCRABBLE.....	14
HILLANDALE SCHOOL	16
MT. BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.....	16
KINCHEN HOLLOWAY HOUSE.....	18
DR. EDWIN HOLT HOUSE	19
GILES LATTA HOUSE	21
LIPSCOMBE HOUSE	22
LYON-BELVIN HOUSE.....	24
MCCOWN-COLE-SPARGER FARM.....	25
MCMANNEN METHODIST CHURCH CEMETERY.....	27
NEAL FAMILY FARMS.....	28
WILLIAM T. NEAL HOUSE	28
JOHN AND ANNIE LOU NEAL HOUSE	28
RIVERMONT.....	30
ROSE OF SHARON BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY	32
RUSSELL SCHOOL	33

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

**BENNETT PLACE
REBUILT 1961 (NR)
(STATE HISTORIC SITE)**

Jct. SRs 1313 and 1314, Durham vicinity



On April 26, 1865, Union General William T. Sherman and Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston met under a flag of truce midway between Durham and Hillsborough to reach an agreement under which 89,270 Confederate soldiers would lay down their arms to end the Civil War in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. Accompanied by staff officers, Sherman rode west from Durham and Johnston east from Hillsborough. The flag that Johnston carried was improvised from a white shirt belonging to Alexander Dickson, his Hillsborough host. When the two generals met, Sherman inquired where the two could go for privacy; he recorded the following account in his *Memoirs*: "General Johnston said he had passed a small farm house a short distance back, and we rode back to it side by side, our staff officers and escorts following. . . We soon reached the house of a Mr. Bennett, dismounted, and left our horses with orderlies in the road. Our officers on foot passed into the yard, and General Johnston and I entered the small farmhouse. I asked the farmer if we could have the use of his house for a few minutes, and he and his wife withdrew into a small log house, which stood close by." Before the two generals began negotiations, Sherman showed Johnston a telegram he had received from Washington just before coming to meet him. It announced the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

Sherman and Johnston conferred on three separate occasions at the small house belonging to James and Nancy Bennett before the surrender was completed. Although they had opposed

each other in battle, they became fast friends and in 1891, Johnston contracted pneumonia while serving as an honorary pallbearer at Sherman's funeral. He refused to cover his head on that rainy afternoon, saying he felt Sherman would have remained bareheaded out of respect for him. Ten days later Johnston died.

The Bennett house fell into disrepair in the early years of the 20th century, and pieces of the dwelling were carried away for souvenirs before the family of Samuel Tate Morgan made a gift of the Bennett Place to the State of North Carolina. An attempt was made to save the structure by constructing a frame barn around it but both buildings burned in 1921, leaving only a fieldstone chimney standing. The Morgan gift included sufficient funds to erect a monument to the reunion of the North and the South but many feared that it would actually commemorate the defeat of the Confederacy. Consequently, the unity monument was approved by the General Assembly in 1923, several years after the destruction of the Bennett house by a fire thought to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive passing nearby. In 1958, Mrs. Magruder Dent made a substantial gift which, with the use of materials given by Frank Kenan from an old house of the same approximate age and size, made the restoration of the Bennett house possible. From Civil War period sketches and photographs, the farmhouse was reconstructed as a one-story, gable-roofed, weatherboarded log structure with a rear shed addition. Its original chimney was saved, and stands on the north side of the house protected by an extension of the roof. A one-room interior, furnished to approximate its appearance in sketches of the surrender negotiations, opens onto two rooms in the shed, one is furnished as a bedroom of the period, and the other is a space for interpretive display. With its log kitchen and smokehouse, the Bennett farm is representative of hundreds that dotted the North Carolina Piedmont in the first half of the 19th century.

CHISENHALL STORE

1935

US 501, Lebanon vicinity



Ella Chisenhall began a family enterprise in 1935 when she built this frame, gable-roofed, box and canopy store with money inherited from her parents. When the structure was completed, her husband, Herbert, gave her one-half acre of land surrounding it. The couple's oldest son, Clarence, ran the store for a number of years, selling groceries and gas. Another entrepreneur built a garage at the back of the store that was eventually converted to a four-room dwelling where later shopkeepers Andrew Aiken and Frank Hogan, a Chisenhall son-in-law, lived with their families. In the mid-1950s when the widening of US 501 required that the store be moved out of the right-of-way to its present location, the garage-turned-dwelling was demolished. After its move, the store was not reopened, and Vernon Chisenhall, the owner at that time, used the building for storage.

JOHN THOMAS COUCH FARM

CA 1900 (SL)

SR 1309, Durham vicinity



A Queen Anne window with a colorful border of red and blue glass squares is a lively token of fashion on the entry door of the substantial frame tri-gable I-house built by John Thomas Couch ca. 1900. Set well back from the road on 17.5 acres of the original 130-acre farm, the house has the six-over-six sash windows, rear brick chimneys, full-length front porch with chamfered posts, and one-story rear ell that are found on many turn of the 20th century Durham County farmhouses. Two generations of the Couch family have kept the house in excellent condition; the only major exterior change has been the addition of aluminum siding. The interior center hall floor plan is intact, and the original staircase, mantels, and several doors are in place. Behind the house there are several small barns and sheds from the 1920s and 1930s and a potato house from the 1940s.

COX-POPE FARM COMPLEX

CA. 1880-1938

COX-POPE HOUSE

CA. 1880-1980

JOHN EMERSON POPE HOUSE

1916-17

JAMES DENNIS POPE HOUSE

1938

US 501, Orange Factory vicinity



A. G. Cox, superintendent of the cotton mill at Orange Factory purchased a portion of the Lipscombe Plantation in the 1880s and constructed a frame tri-gable I-house with Gothic Revival detailing. A low roof with bargeboard decoration on the eaves, a wide and prominent center gable with an oversized window, a single end chimney, and a unique wrap-around porch that has a latticed railing of steel bands from cotton bales distinguish the dwelling from its late-19th century contemporaries, and it is the only dwelling remaining in Durham County that closely emulates examples illustrated in Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences*. In 1887, shortly after the farmhouse was completed, Issac Emerson, inventor of Bromo Seltzer, purchased it and 162 acres of land for his sister, Anna. With her husband, Jack Pope, she moved her family to the country to avoid an epidemic of measles in the town of Durham, eventually adding a short two-story rear ell and a tenant house and log barn nearby. Since

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT



Anna and Jack, three subsequent generations of the Pope family have lived in the house. A daughter-in-law enlarged the dwelling in the mid-20th century with an extensive ell and one-story tri-gable wing, and a great-granddaughter and her husband have recently enlarged the kitchen area and added a breezeway and garage. The interior of the main block has a center-hall plan and many original features remaining; post and lintel mantels are in place, the staircase has a square newel and turned balusters, and walls are plastered over wainscoting or sheathed with wide boards.

Over the past 100 years, the Popes' descendants have improved the farm, constructing dwellings in popular styles of their particular times and adding many outbuildings. They have thus created an important built record of the preferences of prosperous Durham County farmers during that period. South of the farmhouse, a son, James Dennis Pope built a frame pyramidal cottage with a hip roof porch and interior chimneys as his residence in 1916, and an extensive complex of dairy and tobacco barns

and dependencies in the 1920s on the farm. In turn, his son, James Emerson Pope, added a dwelling south of his fathers, building in 1938 a brick Tudor Revival cottage with a gabled and arcaded entry porch and chimney off-center on the front facade. He modernized selected farm buildings, and constructed several storage sheds and a fine barn for his Tennessee Walking horses. In the 1960s and 70s, his daughters, Anna Andrews and Charlotte Tippet, with their husbands, constructed brick Ranch houses at the northern edge of the farm.

CROASDAILE FARM BUILDINGS EARLY 20TH CENTURY (SL)

Near SR 1407, Durham vicinity



Raised on a farm in Duplin County, John Sprunt Hill earned recognition as the “Father of Rural Credits in North Carolina” for his promotion of legislation to provide better financing and marketing opportunities for farmers. In 1916, Hill was instrumental in the establishment of the State’s first farm credit union; it was located at Lowe’s Grove in southern Durham County.

In the early 20th century, banker-philanthropist John Sprunt Hill established four centers for specialty farming within his 1,050-acre Croasdaile Farm then on the outskirts of Durham. These unique centers were variously devoted to chickens, hogs, and dairy cattle husbandry, and at each, Hill constructed a tenant-manager’s house and farm buildings appropriate to that specialty’s particular functions. The first center, located near the eastern edge of the farm, was constructed around 1915 primarily for the raising of hogs. Though the manager’s house was demolished in the 1990s, a full complement of early 20th century frame outbuildings remains that includes a garage, a pack house, two barns, an equipment shed, a corn crib, and a remarkable three-room smokehouse with two exterior end chimneys.



West of the hog farm on a knoll is the former Croasdaile Dairy center. Here a side-gable frame I-house with one exterior end chimney, six-over-six sash windows, and a full-length front porch, was constructed as a manager’s quarters in 1915. In the 1930s, Hill commissioned architect Archie Davis to design three handsome barns for his prize Guernsey cattle and an office for the dairy operations behind the house. The spacious, wood-shingled, gambrel-roofed milking barn with its tile silo, two smaller gambrel-roofed barns for cows with newborn calves and bulls, and a brick Colonial Revival-

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

style farm office with a sterilizing room were built from Davis's plans. As dairy operations grew, additional buildings and silos were added in the mid-20th century.

A second center, at the western edge of the farm, was established about 1925 for raising chickens and egg production. A one-story tri-gable frame house with a bracketed front porch, exterior gable end brick chimneys, and two rear ells served as a manager's house in that location. Behind and to the south of it are several long rectangular chicken houses and a corn crib built on wooden runners to expedite moving it about as needed.

Today Croasdaile Farm is the site of an elegant subdivision of the same name. While development was underway, Hill's granddaughter, Susan Beischer, kept a herd of Angus cattle on a portion of the farm.

GALVESTON

CA. 1850

US 501, Lebanon vicinity



Named for a post office once housed within its walls, Galveston grew in several stages according to the needs of its occupants. A two-story, antebellum, side-gable I-house with restrained Greek Revival detailing was enlarged in the late 19th century when a one-story gable-roofed ell was constructed for the post office and joined to the main block by a breezeway. At about the same time, a decorative central gable and a wrap-around porch were added. In the 20th century, the breezeway was enclosed, and the house was expanded by a shed addition to the original ell and a new gable-roofed kitchen wing.

Galveston was once part of the thousand-acre Lipscombe plantation located between the Eno and Little Rivers. When Will Lipscombe and Rebecca Lipscombe Russell inherited the plantation and several houses from their father, John D. Lipscombe, they sold this dwelling along with 213 acres of land to Sarah Whitledge Cole and Mary W. Holeman in 1878. Two years later, Mrs. Cole bought out Mrs. Holeman's ownership, and the house has subsequently remained with Mrs. Cole's descendants though much of the land has been sold. Her great grandson, Edward E. Cooke, former chairman of the Durham County Historic Properties Commission, acquired the property in 1997.

The Galveston Post Office was established in December 1888, with Mrs. Cole's son, William, as its first postmaster. The name "Sylvan" was requested since the post office was located in what was then called the "Mt. Sylvan" settlement. The postmaster rejected that name, stating in his letter that a "Sylva" Post Office already existed in North Carolina. The name, "Galveston," was approved instead, but its origins have been lost. After William Cole, George Flintom became postmaster in 1889, and Henry Pope in 1899. Pope moved the Galveston Post Office to his own farm nearby and it ceased operations in 1902.

ISAAC M. GARRARD HOUSE

CA. 1922

SR1404, Lebanon vicinity



Isaac M. Garrard (1889-1976), and his wife, Lonie Sanford (1890-1982), built this residence in 1922. The Garrards had four children. Their oldest son, Joseph W., started the Garrard Sausage business in Durham County. Isaac Garrard sold the house to his son Robert in 1967.



This frame dwelling represents a rural derivative of the American Foursquare style popular in nearby Durham early in the 20th century. Among its characteristic features is the massive cubical appearance of the double pile main block, the hipped roof central dormer located directly above the main entrance, and the corbelled brick interior chimneys flanking the roof ridge. A full-width front porch supported by tapered square columns wraps around one end of the main block. At the opposite end, a gable-roofed ell is attached to the rear. Windows consist of nine-over-one double-hung sash on the first and second floor. The ones fitted to the dormer, however, exhibit many narrow vertical panes, a decorative theme which continues that theme established by the sixteen-pane transom over the side-lighted entrance door. The single-leaf door itself incorporates three rows of three panes while the flanking sidelights both consist of three two-pane rows.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

Within the structure, light finishes on plank and plastered walls contrast highly with dark varnished woodwork. The flat horizontal panels of the entrance, while painted white on the outside, exhibit a dark finish in the central hall. Other doors display five raised horizontal panels; they are set in molded post and lintel frames. Mantels also continue the post and lintel theme, ornamented only by the inclusion of curved brackets. The stairs rise toward the front of the house from a landing at the rear of the central hall. White painted square balusters support the molded handrail, which is varnished, as are the square newels.



The collection of outbuildings includes both log and frame examples. A one-and-one-half story three-bay barn is extended by sheds front and rear and along one side. A small gabled garage and tractor shed has extra storage included within a shed-roofed addition. Several other frame smokehouses are associated with the beginnings of the family pork curing business, which continues in the large modern sausage factory located nearby. Older log structures have both saddle and v-notched comers.

HARDSCRABBLE
LATE 18TH, EARLY 19TH CENTURY (NR)
DURHAM COUNTY LANDMARK
SR 1002, Lebanon vicinity



At the plantation he called Pleasant Grove, William Cain constructed one of the most interesting dwellings in North Carolina for it displays clearly two stylistic periods of construction around the turn of the 19th century. The dwelling consists of two handsome two-story frame houses: an early 19th century Georgian-style house and a Georgian-Federal transitional-style house built shortly afterward and directly behind the first one. The two houses were connected by a breezeway that was enlarged and enclosed in the late 19th century when a prominent cross-gable roof (now removed) was built over the entire structure.

Correspondence from master builders Martin Palmer and Samuel Hopkins of Hillsborough suggests that both men constructed portions of the Georgian-style house during the 1790s. Facing south toward what is now St. Mary's Road, it is a two-story structure of five bays with a gable roof standing over a full stone basement, and covered with molded weatherboards secured by hand-made nails. There are two front entrances; a center raised-panel door is the primary entrance and a smaller entrance is located to its right. Windows with nine-over-nine sash on the first floor and six-over-nine on the second are flanked by raised panel shutters held in place by HL hinges. Double-shouldered chimneys on gable ends are of Flemish-bond brick with glazed headers aligned to form chevrons at the shoulders.

The Georgian-style house originally followed a three-room plan, an arrangement of three unequal-size rooms widely employed in the Piedmont and favored by William Penn who observed its prevalence among Quakers in Pennsylvania. At Pleasant Grove a large multipurpose hall or living room filled approximately one half of the interior and the remaining space was divided into two smaller rooms, a parlor and a chamber. In the later 19th century, the hall was partitioned to create a center passage.

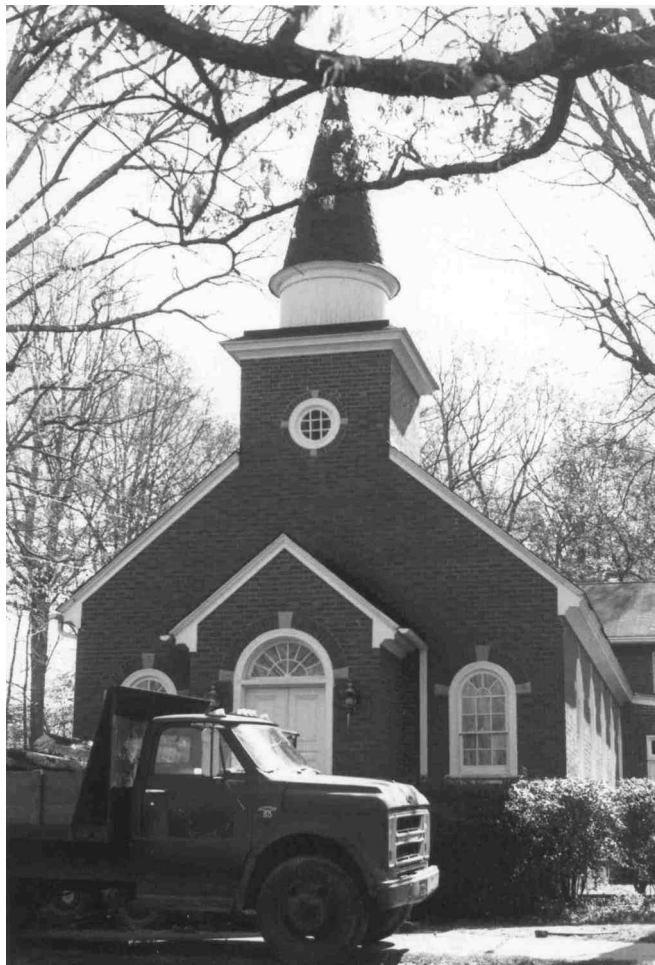
On the interior of the Georgian-style house, woodwork is typically robust and heavy: large doors are six-paneled, hung on HL hinges and set in three-part molded frames; wainscoting has flat panels and is surmounted by molded chair rail; mantels are paneled; and an open stair, rebuilt in the 19th century, has stout plain newels and turned balusters. A wide-arched mantel with a boldly paneled overmantel is found in the parlor.

Stylistic features suggest that the transitional-style house was likely constructed between 1810 and 1820. It is similar in shape and size to the earlier house but it faces north, is shallower in depth, and has only three bays on the main facade. Here, too, weatherboard siding is molded, and windows are nine-over-nine sash on the first floor and six-over-nine sash on the second. Like the earlier house, each gable end has a chimney, but instead of the massive double-shouldered chimneys of the Georgian style, these are smaller, single-shouldered, chimneys with decorative brickwork. The chimney on the east facade has graceful convex shoulders and glazed headers arranged in a curved chevron, while the chimney on the west facade has straight shoulders and glazed headers that form a double-diamond pattern.

A planter and a politician, William Cain was a member of the General Assembly and a donor to the University of North Carolina. In 1834, his son, William II, inherited Pleasant Grove, and in 1857, his grandson, Dr. James F. Cain, became its owner. Dr. Cain is believed to have given the plantation its present name, "Hardscrabble," to describe harsh conditions during or after the Civil War. Financial difficulties later forced Dr. Cain to sell, and his son purchased the property at a bankruptcy auction in 1888. After the Cains, Hardscrabble passed through a series of owners and deteriorated before it was restored in the early 1990s to approximate its early 19th century appearance.

HILLANDALE SCHOOL
CA. 1920
MT. BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1941
RURAL CROSSROADS

Jct. SRs 1404 & 1401, Durham vicinity



Rural crossroads are often locations of community commerce and services. In a typical pattern, two important community institutions, the former Hillandale School, a small frame schoolhouse of about 1920, and the Mt. Bethel Presbyterian Church, a Colonial Revival-style brick edifice constructed in 1941, were located at the intersection of Rose of Sharon and Cole Mill Roads. Near today's bustling Interstate Highway 85, they evoke memories of quieter times in Durham County.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

The former Hillandale School is a nine-bay, one-story building with a side gable roof, two interior chimneys, and two front doors beneath a recessed front porch. There are six-over-six sash windows on the entry facade and bands of nine-over-nine sash windows on the rear that undoubtedly provided the major illumination for the school's two classrooms. In 1929 the Hillandale School had four grades. Two grades were taught simultaneously in each classroom, the first and second by Mrs. Jefferson Riley who was also the school's principal, and the third and fourth by Mrs. Jenkins. In 1931, when classes were moved to a new Hillandale School building on Carver Street (now demolished), Mrs. Riley and her husband bought the frame schoolhouse and renovated it as two apartments. Refurbished again recently, the school is now residential quarters for the neighboring Rice House.

When the congregation of the Mt. Bethel Church organized in 1937, they met in the vacant Amos Grocery store (now demolished) across the road from their present sanctuary until it was completed in 1941. The entry facade of the first church was retained when the sanctuary was enlarged and renovated in 1987.

KINCHEN HOLLOWAY HOUSE

CA. 1870 (SL)

SR 1003, Durham vicinity



One of three 19th century miller's houses surviving along the Eno River in Durham County, this well-preserved side-gable frame I-house was built on the north side of the river for Kinchen Holloway, miller of the Guess Mill. The house is typical of the substantial but plain postbellum farmhouses of Durham County with weatherboard siding, six-over-six windows, exterior end chimneys of fieldstone and brick. Wide hand-planed paneling and wainscoting found only in the northernmost parlor and the contiguous rear kitchen ell suggests that the house began as a one-story antebellum dwelling and was enlarged by Holloway when he purchased the property on which it stands in 1870. Window and door trim is plain, and the one-bay front porch is a replacement added by Drs. Howard and Eleanor Easley in the early 1940s. Recent owners have eliminated an interior wall on the first floor thus modifying the original center-hall plan to create a traditional hall-parlor plan.

Built by William Guess in 1848, the Guess Mill (now demolished) was located on the south side of the river. Guess was bankrupt at the end of the Civil War, and the mill was taken over by Fred Geer in 1874 some years after Kinchen Holloway became its miller. Holloway's daughter, Ida Inez Roberts recalled that she, or one of five sisters and six brothers, would bring the coarse-ground flour or "seconds" home from the mill to their mother.

DR. EDWIN HOLT HOUSE

CA. 1880

SR 1628, Orange Factory vicinity



Notable for a two-tiered full-facade porch with an unusual sawn work balustrade on the upper level, the Dr. Edwin Holt House is a side-gable frame I-house with modest Greek Revival detailing. While the six-over-six windows with plain surrounds and boxed cornice with gable-end returns are typical of many Durham County residences of the mid- to late 19th century, the exterior chimney placement at the rear of a house is generally a late 19th century stylistic modification. The house appears on the 1887 Johnston Map where it is identified simply as "Dr. Holt's."



A kitchen house joined to the main block in the early 20th century created an unusually long one-story rear ell. Other alterations have included enclosing a porch on the ell, adding a small rear shed at the juncture of the ell and the main block, and bricking over interior fireplaces for stoves. The property has a number of agricultural outbuildings including a barn, a large pack house, a tobacco barn, and several sheds.

Dr. Edwin Holt served in the Confederate Army as surgeon for Company B of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment.¹ Organized as the Flat River Guards before hostilities began, the Sixth Regiment saw action at

¹ Anderson, Jean B., *Durham County*, 1990, Durham and London, Duke University Press, p. 116.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

Manassas where Holt attended many of the wounded. After the war he returned to the Durham area to practice medicine, and was the first doctor to provide regular services for Orange Factory workers. Dr. Holt married sisters of the Parker family, and descendants report that by outliving both wives, he inherited land on one side of the Orange Factory Road from the first, and on the other side from the second.

GILES LATTA HOUSE

1875 WITH CA. 1830 COMPONENTS, 1940

SR 1453, Durham vicinity



According to owner, E. L. Terry, the main block of the Giles Latta House, a frame, two-story, gable-roofed structure with a large fieldstone and brick end chimney, and a side passage plan was constructed in 1875 and added to an antebellum one-room structure with simple Greek Revival details that is now a part of the rear ell. At first glance, the main block is deceiving as to the period of its construction, architectural components such as nine-over-six windows on the second floor, wide, hand-planed sheathing, and a large paneled mantel in the front parlor were removed from the 1830 Anderson Latta House (later demolished) and incorporated. Concurrently, a log kitchen house from the Anderson Latta farm was moved and reconstructed east of the dwelling. When a one-room addition was made to the ell in 1940, this structure was joined to the house by a narrow breezeway. Also in 1940, the main block was enlarged by a one-story gable-roofed wing on the south facade, a window opening on the first floor of the front facade was reconfigured to include a pair of six-over-six sash to match an identical pair on the wing, German siding was installed to cover most of the main block, and a hip-roofed front porch was expanded along the wing.

Around the Giles Latta House, an extensive collection of late 19th and early 20th century farm buildings has survived. Most remarkable is a large double crib barn made of v-notched logs. Other outbuildings include a v-notched log corncrib, a frame corncrib, a smokehouse, a granary, a wood shed, a garage, a workshop, a potato house, a tobacco barn, and a shingle and frame well enclosure constructed in 1911. In front of the dwelling, two large oak trees have grown around a cedar hitching post installed between them in the late nineteenth century.

LIPSCOMBE HOUSE

LATE 18TH, EARLY 19TH, AND EARLY AND MID-20TH CENTURIES

Jct. SR 1002 and US 501, Lebanon vicinity



In 1755, Joseph Brittain was granted over a thousand acres from John, Earl Granville. The land passed from Brittain to William Cain (or Caine), and that gentleman's daughter married Edward Davis, who acquired the land, and perhaps a house, along with his bride. In 1834, Davis sold the property to someone with the surname Lipscombe. The purchaser was probably John D. Lipscombe, a wealthy planter and a brief partner (1856-57) in Durham territory's first textile industry, the Alpha Woolen Mills. Around 1835, Lipscombe constructed the stately side-gable I-house with Federal-style ornamentation that forms the main block of this large and



rambling structure, and he joined it to an earlier two-story dwelling that is now a rear ell. Though 20th century additions and alterations have obscured much of the earliest house, a hall-parlor plan, a narrow enclosed stair, and a paneled mantel with a heavy molded shelf in an upstairs bedroom are evidence of its existence.

The main block has exceptional Federal-style interior woodwork. Fine flat-paneled wainscoting and reeded three-part mantels are to be found in every room excepting the west-facing upstairs bedroom where a

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

Colonial Revival-style mantel with Corinthian columns and a mirrored overmantel was installed in the early 20th century.

Early and mid-20th century additions surround the main block and early ell. A one-story wing on the east, a two-story wing on the west that includes an enclosed porch, a large rectangular one-story shed that covers the rear facade, and a colossal portico added to the front facade have altered the appearance of the house considerably. Windows, with the exception of a fanlight over the front door, are mid-20th century replacements, and recently the entire house has been covered with artificial siding.

Interior renovations to the main block have been less extensive, though on the first floor, the center hall plan has been modified by the removal of a wall, and oak flooring has been substituted for pine flooring. The second floor retains more original features; its center hall plan and wide-board pine flooring have been retained. A boxed stair ascends to the attic where heavy timber framing with mortise and tenon joints and wooden shingles from an early roof can be seen.



do it.

In the late 1980s, the Lipscombe House became the Arrowhead Bed and Breakfast Inn, named for a stone arrowhead at the corner of Roxboro and Mason Roads, which marks the Indian Trading Path. To accommodate guests, a carriage house west of the main house was enlarged and a log cabin constructed behind it. A cemetery on a neighboring property is said to contain the hand of John D. Lipscombe who reportedly amputated it himself after an infection set in and a doctor refused to

LYON-BELVIN HOUSE 1825, 1896, 1936 (SL)

SR 1118, Durham vicinity



An intriguing inscription on the floor of a 20th century well house documents the history of a much-renovated frame I-house that was the antebellum home of William J. Duke, older brother of tobacco magnate, Washington Duke:

Built in 1825 W. J. Duke

Rebuilt in 1896 J. E. Lyon

Rebuilt in 1936 Rosa A. Lyon Belvin

The dwelling's basic form is that of a late 19th century I-house, a two-story gable-roofed structure with fenestration arranged symmetrically in three bays. Rear chimneys with corbelled caps date from the 1896 remodeling but German siding and a classic Georgian Revival entry stoop with an arched pediment are features typical of the 1930s and 40s. The interior follows a center hall plan and retains some late 19th century detailing that includes a Victorian mantel with applied turned colonettes, molded window and door surrounds, and a staircase with turned balusters and a shaped handrail. An unusual one-and-one-half story ell that spans the entire rear facade is of 1930s vintage though its recessed porch was later enclosed. Only the well house and a large frame barn remain from what must have been a larger farmstead.

William J. Duke was best known as a Methodist lay preacher whose booming rendition of the song "Old Ship of Zion" inspired congregations around eastern Orange County. At his death in 1883, the house and a portion of his land came to his daughter, Virginia, who later married J. E. Lyon. Their daughter, Rosa Lyon Belvin, inherited the property before 1936.

MCCOWN-COLE-SPARGER FARM CA. 1813 AND 1948

SR 1401, Durham vicinity



When John Cabe's fifth daughter, Rachel, married Moses McCown in 1813, Cabe helped the couple settle on the south bank of the Eno River near a site where the water drop was sufficient to power a mill. Rachel and Moses shortly established a mill that operated first as a tilt hammer for forging metal and later as a sawmill and a gristmill for grinding wheat and corn. They also built a home that is believed to have been a four-bay, one and one half-story, gable-roofed frame house with a three-room or Quaker plan. The house is thought to have had paired front entrances; one door served a small entrance hall and the other, a large parlor. A plat of the property showing the locations of the original dwelling and a small kitchen house was made after McCown's death in 1830. In 1874, his children sold the property to John Anderson Cole who is thought to have constructed a two-room frame house near the mill for the use of various workers. Cole is reported to have been struck blind suddenly while working in a field during a thunderstorm. Afterward his brother, Ed, and other family members ran the mill until a devastating flood destroyed it in 1908.

The main dwelling, one of three millers' houses remaining in Durham county, occupies a picturesque setting on a high bluff above the river. It appealed to Samuel Sparger, a wealthy insurance salesman and cosmopolitan historian, who bought with it 48 acres as a retreat and hunting lodge around 1930. Initially Sparger made minor modifications to the house, among them rebuilding the stack of the massive stone fireplace in the living room with white quartz rock. He also added the outbuildings presently on the property, which include a frame one-car garage, a long rectangular frame barn and storage shed, and a log smokehouse, all ca. 1930.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

After an illness in his later years, Sparger married his nurse, Florence Wyatt, and in 1948, employed J. G. Jordan of the firm of George F. Hackney, Architects, to reconfigure his hunting lodge for himself and his bride. Jordan retained the Quaker plan, most of the original framing and flooring, and the four bay facade with paired front entrances though double-vertical-panel doors of the Greek Revival style had by that time replaced the first doors. Extensive renovations were made elsewhere: the living room was extended into a one-story gable-roofed wing on the rear facade; windows were replaced and added around the house; the front porch was rebuilt; three gable dormers on the front and a full-length shed-and-gable dormer on the rear were added to the loft; and a staircase was reoriented to access the loft. A diagonal ell containing a study, a dining room, and a kitchen was added to the east facade. Interior finishing such as the wide flush wainscoting and wall sheathing throughout the house and wide-board flooring in the ell were obtained from another 19th century house on the property, and Chestnut paneling was brought from Asheville for the study.¹ In the yard, a larger garage was added, the well was covered, and a rustic octagonal gazebo was built overlooking the river.

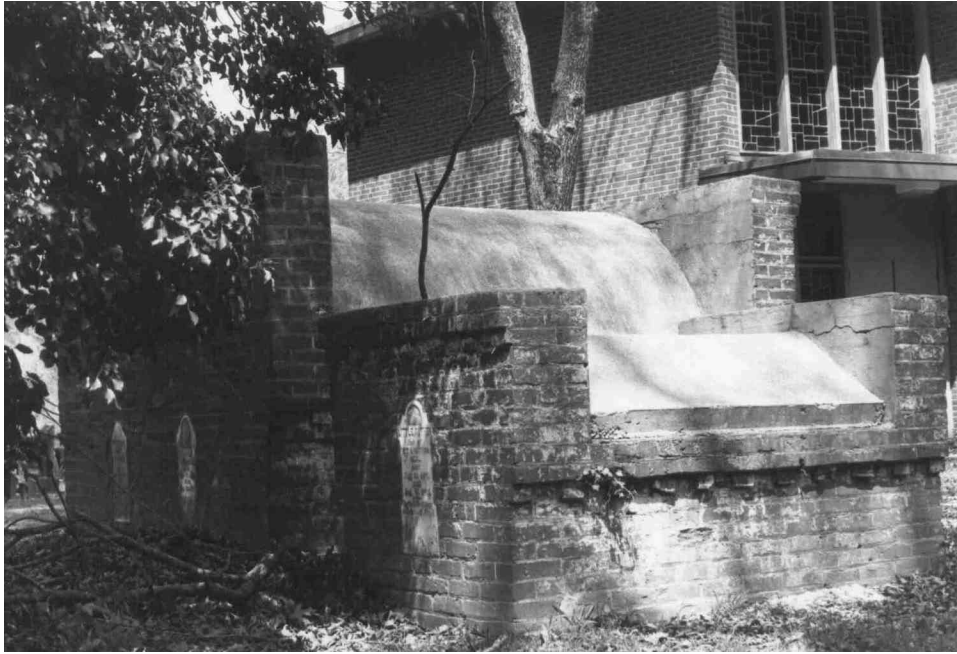
In 1964, the property came under the ownership of Holger and Margaret Nygard. The property was preserved essentially as the Spargers had it through the 1990s.

¹ Personal interview with Holger Nygard, 13 September 1996.

MCMANNEN METHODIST CHURCH CEMETERY

LATE 19TH CENTURY

SR 1314, Durham vicinity



One of northwest Durham County's oldest congregations was founded in 1870 when a group of worshippers headed by the Reverend John A. McMannen began to meet under the shelter of a large oak tree near this site. In 1878, Henry and Mary Neal donated one acre of land where a frame sanctuary for the McMannen Methodist Church was constructed and a cemetery was established. A contemporary brick structure replaced the first church in 1966, and the cemetery has grown to include approximately 300 gravestones dating from the 1880s to the present. The oldest legible marker is for James W. Neal who died in 1886. Two large brick vaults with



marble headstones inlaid at the ends mark the graves of church benefactors Henry Neal who died in 1897, and Mary H. Neal who died in 1905. Nearby, a marker portraying a pair of tiny shoes on a chair memorializes baby Mary Iris Scoggins who died in 1922.

NEAL FAMILY FARMS
WILLIAM T. NEAL HOUSE
CA. 1890 (SL)
JOHN AND ANNIE LOU NEAL HOUSE
1921 (SL)
SR 1314, Durham vicinity



Since 1833, several generations of the Neal family have farmed land in what is now northwest Durham County. An early family house (demolished ca. 1940) is said to have served as a kitchen after William T. Neal built the present frame tri-gable I-house with its one-story rear ell around 1890. In 1997, eight acres of Neal's once-extensive farm and the house became the property of his grandson, William T. (Billy) Neal, III. A 1920s replacement porch and a covering of artificial siding have modified the house, but its rear brick chimneys and six-over-six sash windows remain. The interior center hall plan is basically intact, and much original woodwork including a stair with a heavy turned newel and turned balusters, and simple mantels have been retained. At the rear of the house are a smokehouse, a buggy and granary building, a wagon shelter, and a barn, all of frame construction.

William Neal and Benjamin Duke of American Tobacco were good friends who swapped tales and tools. Duke encouraged the raising of tobacco, which became Neal's major livelihood, but in the 1920s when Duke sought his land for the Duke Forest, Neal declined to sell. He instead conveyed and bequeathed land to his sons and daughters, who settled near the homeplace with their families.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

Directly across the road from the homeplace, Durham contractor Telphor Lawrence built a large and fashionable bungalow for Neal's son, John, and his wife, Annie Lou, in 1921. The bungalow features such characteristic Craftsman details as a deep side-gabled roof that engages a spacious front porch, wood shingled walls, braced eaves, and a side bay window. The younger Neal was for many years principal of the Oak Grove School, but he followed the family custom of raising tobacco as a sideline.



RIVERMONT

1913 (SL)

SR 1402, Durham vicinity



In the vicinity of naturally carbonated springs along Nancy Rhodes Creek near the Eno River, Dr. Robert L. Holloway built a two-and-one-half story, frame, Four Square house to be used as a tuberculosis sanitarium in 1913. Dr. Holloway patterned the sanitarium he called "Rivermont" after similar facilities in New England and upper New York State. The house has a high gable roof with a decorative front gable, wood shingled walls, two-over-two windows, and front and side porches. It was not completed as planned, for doors placed around the house on the second story and attic level at the gable ends were intended to serve balconies that were never built. Contemporary wall and ceiling coverings were installed during a 1960s remodeling, but the interior Four Square plan was retained and mantels and an open corner staircase are original.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, mineral water was considered beneficial to those afflicted with lung and kidney diseases. In 1919, a testimonial given by I. E. Harris of Creedmoor, NC, praised the healing qualities of Rivermont water: "I was [a] sufferer of chronic Bright's Disease. I consulted some of the best medical talent this country affords. I was also treated at some of the leading hospitals of America. I made very little improvement. In fact my physicians pronounced my case a hopeless one and advised me that I had just as well go home and be with my family until the end. Upon my arrival at home, my family physician called in Dr. Manning of Durham, NC, who advised me to drink Rivermont Carbonated Spring Water.... Before I had drunk five gallons I was improving and I continued to drink this water for the last three years.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

When I began drinking this water I weighed about 95 pounds, today I weigh 135 pounds, my usual weight, and as far as I know I am perfectly well. I believe this water saved my life.”¹

South of the sanitarium, Dr. Holloway constructed three small buildings to bottle Rivermont Spring water. Two of these structures are square, hip-roofed, fieldstone springhouses, and the third is a rectangular, hip-roofed, frame house that contained bottling equipment. Other outbuildings on the property are a frame barn and a frame pigeon house. Dr. Holloway is said to have provided cabins for patients on the premises, though these cabins are now gone. The sanitarium closed in the 1930s shortly after Duke Hospital opened, but Rivermont water was sold in the Durham area for many years.



¹ Eno River Calendar for 1978, February.

ROSE OF SHARON BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

LATE 19TH CENTURY

SR 1484, Durham vicinity



A large Victorian cemetery behind the Rose of Sharon Baptist Church has gravestones that date from the 1880s for such families as the Ferrells, Garrards, Dunnagans, Rogers, and Walkers. Two of the oldest markers are for Mary Walker who died in 1881 and Lavinia Walker who died in 1884.

RUSSELL SCHOOL

CA. 1920 (SL)

(Formerly called the CAINS SCHOOL)

SR 1002, Lebanon vicinity



Built with financial aid and plans provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, this weatherboarded frame building appears on the 1920 Wells and Brinkley Map as the Russell School for Colored. The school was constructed according to Rosenwald's two-teacher plan, and retains its original rectangular, one-story, gable-fronted block with recessed entrances flanking a projecting central bay. Banks of large nine-over-nine sash windows on the front and sides of the building are placed in accordance with Rosenwald's instructions for maximizing natural lighting and ventilation. The building has been used recently as a community center.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

NORTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

ROUGEMONT QUADRANT CONTENTS

BAHAMA VILLAGE	3
MARCUS BALL, SR., HOUSE.....	4
BLALOCK-BOWLING HOUSE	5
BLALOCK-GARRETT HOUSE.....	6
BOBBITT-AIKEN FARM.....	7
BOBBITT-AIKEN-CARVER HOUSE	8
BOWEN FARM	9
BOWLING MILL.....	10
BOWLING-CHAMBERS HOUSE.....	12
BOWLING-GLENN HOUSE.....	13
DR. ISAAC CANNADY HOUSE.....	15
WILL CHAMBERS HOUSE	16
CHARLES CRABTREE HOUSE	17
CRABTREE FAMILY HOME	18
A.G. COX HOUSE.....	19
HILL FOREST LOG BUILDINGS.....	21
DR. LYON HOUSE	25
REV. JOHN A. McMANNEN HOUSE	26
ED PARRISH HOUSE	27
QUAIL ROOST (SL).....	28
RED MOUNTAIN POST OFFICE	31
RIVERVIEW UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.....	32
ROUGEMONT DEPOT FRAGMENT.....	33
ROUGEMONT SCHOOL	34
ROUGEMONT UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	35
ROUGEMONT VILLAGE.....	36
TILLEY-HUNT HOUSE	38
A. W. TILLEY STORE.....	39
J. EDGAR TILLEY HOUSE.....	40
TILLEY-CARPENTER HOUSE.....	42
HAMPTON UMSTEAD PYRAMIDAL COTTAGE.....	43
UNION GROVE CHURCH.....	44
JAMES YOUNG HOUSE	45

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

ROUEMONT QUADRANT

BAHAMA VILLAGE
LATE 19TH, EARLY 20TH CENTURY
RURAL COMMUNITY
(SL DISTRICT)

Jct., SR 1616 and SR 1615

The antebellum community of Round Hill was briefly called Hunkadora before it dissipated and settlement focused about a mile to the north near a railroad station established in 1890 on the Durham and Lynchburg Railroad (later the Durham and Northern Railroad, and eventually the Norfolk and Western Railroad). Around the station, a new community known as Bahama (Ba-Hay-Ma) grew up at the juncture of the Raleigh-to-Roxboro and the Hillsborough-to-Oxford Roads, its name reportedly taken from the surnames of three prominent area families, Ball, Harris, and Mangum. By the beginning of the 20th century, Bahama had become a modest-sized village, and could boast a post office, the A. W. Tilley and Turner and Hill stores, a graded public school with three teachers, and the Tilley Brothers' Roller Mill. Following World War I, the Umstead Bothers' Bahama Milling Company succeeded the Tilley Brothers, continuing operations into the mid-20th century under the ownership of Bradley Mangum. Though both the railroad station and mill have long been closed, Bahama has retained its rural village character with several turn-of-the-20th century commercial buildings, and a variety of broad-porched late 19th and early 20th century dwellings. The village gained national renown when *Life Magazine*, *National Geographic*, *Our State*, *Down Home in North Carolina*, and Charles Kuralt's *On the Road* profiled festive country dances at the Parrish Store in the early 1990s.

MARCUS BALL, SR., HOUSE MID-19TH, EARLY 20TH CENTURY

SR 1617, Bahama vicinity



An elongated front facade and an uneven roof line indicate that the Marcus Ball, Sr. House was constructed in several phases, likely beginning around 1850 when he either inherited land from his parents, James and Amelia Ball, or purchased it with his share of their estate. First built was a small hall-parlor house made of log (left side of front facade) having typical antebellum features such as wide hand-planed sheathing and a large fieldstone and brick end chimney. Around the turn of the 20th century, a frame wing (right side) with a sturdy brick end chimney partially laid in a six-over-one common bond was added to complete the expansive one and one half-story, side-gabled dwelling. In the early 20th century, a shed-roofed front porch, perhaps a replacement, was extended the full width of the front facade and a long frame ell from the rear of the log dwelling. Fenestration around the house is irregular; the front facade is divided into five bays on the first floor with a single-leaf entry door serving the log dwelling, a double-leaf entry door leading into a center hall, and four-over-four windows elsewhere. Above, four-pane lights in three bays are markedly or slightly offset from openings below.

A number of early architectural components have been removed from the Marcus Ball, Sr., House but there are post and lintel mantels in the main block, bracketed mantels and narrow sheathing in the ell, and a batten door between the log dwelling and the ell. A large frame barn covered with metal siding, a smaller frame barn and a tractor shed are north of the house.

BLALOCK-BOWLING HOUSE

CA. 1851, 1900, 1960s

SR 1474, Rougemont vicinity



Family members relate that a two-story log dwelling constructed by Dewitt Blalock in 1851 was considerably enlarged when his son, Bank, added a contiguous frame wing at the turn of the 20th century. The dwelling is an unusual Triple-A I-house, elongated and asymmetrical: there are seven irregular bays on the first floor and three on the second; the roof gable, decorated with a diamond-shaped vent and butt-edged shingles, is offset from center; and a large fieldstone and brick end chimney serves the log block but a narrow stove chimney, the wing. A full-facade shed porch with replacement chamfered posts breaks the mass of the front elevation



while a small shed and contemporary ell have been added to the rear. Artificial siding has been applied to the exterior and inside, modern finishes to walls, ceilings, and floors. A Victorian mantel in the log block is a replacement installed in 1967. A full compliment of outbuildings includes a two-story frame pack house, two frame smokehouses, and several frame storage sheds near the house, and several log tobacco barns across a public road.

BLALOCK-GARRETT HOUSE

EARLY 19TH CENTURY AND 1911 (SL)

SR 1600, Rougemont vicinity



An early 19th century one-room log house with a one-story frame wing received an up-to-date addition after George Garrett purchased it from William Blalock in the late 19th century. In 1911, Garrett joined an elaborate one- and one-half story Triple-A frame dwelling to the log house, making its west elevation a fancy new entry facade enhanced with a paneled, glazed, double-leaf door and a hip roof porch, and festooned with a variety of decorative trim. Lacy sawn work lines the eaves of the entire facade and the porch; pierced and scalloped brackets decorate the porch posts; and rows of saw tooth shingles emphasize the center gable. But Garrett reserved decoration for the front facade only; the other facades and the early dwelling are plain.

On the interior, original features reflect the time of construction of each section of the house. The log house has hand-planed wide-board paneling, a large fireplace with a simple post and lintel mantel, batten doors, and a narrow boxed stair that serves the attic. A wide stair hall separates the log house from the early 20th century addition, which is plastered above narrow board wainscot, and has fireplaces ornamented with sawn work decoration.

Other 19th century outbuildings on the property include a two-story frame barn and corncrib. A pack house, a garage, a second corncrib, a smokehouse, and several tobacco barns were constructed in the mid-20th century.

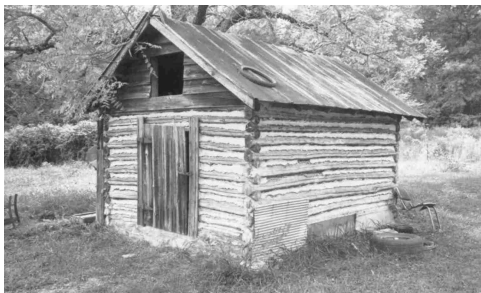
BOBBITT-AIKEN FARM

EARLY 19TH CENTURY AND 1940 (SL)

off SR 1475, Rougemont vicinity



Other records are vague, but the 1910 Miller Map of Durham County shows Jas. Bobbitt residing in the large two-story farmhouse built in several stages at the center of the Bobbitt-Aiken Farm. The westernmost section of the dwelling, likely constructed in the early 19th century, is a log house with a hall parlor plan, a large fieldstone and brick chimney, and six-over-six windows (added later). Interior details such as wide hand-planed sheathing in the hall, a boxed stair with an unusual latticed railing on the second floor, batten doors, and a mantel with a paneled frieze (now missing but shown in a 1988 photograph) support the early construction date. Bracketed mantels and an interior chimney with a corbelled cap suggest the house had acquired its rear ell by 1932 when Henry Aiken, a recent owner, believes that his father purchased it from a member of the Bobbitt family. Over the next ten years, the Aikens expanded the dwelling, adding a frame wing that doubled the size of the main block. The



dwelling is uniformly covered with weatherboard siding but differences in window sizes, a stove chimney, a conspicuous break in the cornice line, and narrow beaded sheathing on the interior of the addition clearly distinguish newer from older construction. Notable dependencies around the dwelling include a log smokehouse, a log barn, a frame tobacco barn, a large two-story frame pack house, and a frame gable-roofed well enclosure.

BOBBITT-AIKEN-CARVER HOUSE

CA. 1850

Jct. SR 1127 and NC 57, Rougemont vicinity



The Durham County maps of 1887 and 1910 variously identify G. Bobbitt and W. H. Aiken as the owners of this stylish hip-roofed I-house with a hall-parlor plan and Greek Revival detailing. Thought to have been built around 1850, the house has a pair of double-vertical-panel entry doors, one serving each room, that are placed side by side beneath a narrow gable-roofed and pedimented entry porch built to approximate a small temple front. Features such as wide corner boards, mitered window and door surrounds, and weatherboard siding are apparently original, though in the late 19th century a turned balustrade was added to the porch, and during the mid-20th century, the porch roof was reinforced with plywood. Both end chimneys have been rebuilt, one of brick laid in running bond and the other of concrete block. On the interior, modern wall and floor coverings obscure original finishes but post and lintel mantels remain in the hall and parlor, and wide hand-planed paneling is found along the stair and in second-floor bedrooms.



A frame, one-story, rear ell, added in stages during the early 20th century at about the time H. L. Carver purchased the property, was enlarged and remodeled around 1960. Three generations of the Carver family owned the house before it was sold to Billy Watson. An early 20th century barn and an equipment shed south of the house remain from a once-larger group of outbuildings.

BOWEN FARM

1935

SR 1601, Rougemont vicinity



Set back from later-constructed buildings on the Bowen farm and an important survivor of its type, a one-room, gable-roofed, log dwelling with a frame rear ell and a collapsed front porch is said to have been built by James Bowen around 1830-40. Typical of an early dwelling, it is covered by weatherboard siding and wide-board sheathing, and heated by a single fireplace with a large fieldstone and brick end chimney. One six-over-six window opposite the chimney illuminates the main room, and a small opening adjacent to the chimneystack, an attic. Members of the Bowen and Flintom families are buried in an antebellum cemetery on the farm.

During the early 20th century, the Bowen farm was part of a large hunting preserve owned by the Toms family. In the mid 1920s when Clinton Toms was president of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, visitors journeyed from Durham to Rougemont by train before proceeding to the farm. Southeast of the log dwelling, a small frame bungalow with an engaged porch and a crude log ell was constructed in the 1930s. This structure, undoubtedly a tenant house, is partitioned into two living spaces. Four bays across the front facade include two entry doors in the center and a window at either end. A large frame barn, a log tobacco barn, a two-story frame pack house, and a frame corncrib with open sheds for equipment storage on both sides are also on the farm.

BOWLING MILL

CA. 1850 (DEMOLISHED)

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



At the August Term of Orange County Court in 1850, Geo. W. Jones, Wm. H. Jones, and W. Bowling of the Red Mountain Community petitioned the justices for permission to build a gristmill on the Flat River.¹ Permission was granted for it was felt that the mill would be “of immense value in the neighborhood” and an acre of land belonging to Benjamin Hester on the riverbank opposite the intended mill site was condemned for the project. Jones sold the mill in 1870 to his Bowling in-laws.² The Bowling family operated the mill well into the early 20th century, and it is identified on the 1887, 1910, and 1920 maps of Durham County as Bowling’s Mill. Abandoned in the mid-20th century, it was the last original mill structure standing in Durham County before it fell to high winds and water during Hurricane Fran in 1996.

Built over a stone and concrete foundation, the Bowling Mill was a two-and-one-half story, rectangular, frame structure covered with weatherboard siding and capped by a sheet metal roof, and typical of many that once dotted the banks of northern Durham County’s three rivers. Portions of the foundation remain to mark its former location on the south side of the bridge

¹ Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar Neuse Basin, report on file at the State of North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Survey and Planning Branch, Raleigh, NC.

² Anderson, p. 92.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

ROUGEMONT QUADRANT

crossing the Flat River on SR 1471 east of Rougemont. A stone and concrete dam upstream from the bridge has mostly collapsed although dam abutments are present on either side of the river. On the south side of the river, the headrace, marked by a low stone wall, extends from the remnants of the dam to the mill's foundation and contains large metal piping. West of the mill's foundation, the tailrace parallels the bank for a short distance before it empties into the Flat River.



BOWLING-CHAMBERS HOUSE

EARLY 20TH CENTURY

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



One of a very few T-shaped dwellings in Durham County, the two-story Bowling-Chambers House is a frame, weatherboarded structure built on fieldstone piers and capped with a gable roof. A one-story shed porch on the facing the road shelters a double-leaf entry door with glazed panels, and pedimented window surrounds, batten shutters, gable returns, and rectangular vents add decorative touches around the dwelling. A one-story ell and an L-shaped porch have been added at the rear. Typical of relatively opulent early 20th century dwellings, interior walls and ceilings are covered with narrow beaded sheathing, newels and balusters are turned, doors have five raised panels and molded surrounds, and mantels have bracketed shelves.

According to family members, Bernard "Bunny" Bowling, son of Captain W. W. Bowling and a large Rougemont area land owner, purchased the dwelling in 1917 from the Flintom family and sold it to Mrs. Louise Chambers during the 1940s.

BOWLING-GLENN HOUSE**CA. 1850 (SL)**

SR 1603, Rougemont vicinity



Captain William Bowling is said to have built this frame side-gable I-house ca. 1850 at about the time he and members of the Jones family established a mill nearby on the Flat River. In addition to his livelihood as a miller and farmer, Bowling was instrumental in founding the Red Mountain Baptist Church. The congregation met in his woodshop until a sanctuary was constructed (it was replaced in 1923) on land that he donated. Lucius Glenn, an African American farmer, purchased Bowling's house and farm in 1928.

Standing over a fieldstone foundation, covered with weatherboard siding, capped by a metal roof, and flanked by fieldstone and brick end chimneys, Bowling's farmhouse is typical of the sturdy dwellings built by prosperous Durham County-area farmers during the mid 19th century. Lingering Federal influences are seen in nine-over-nine windows on the first floor and eaves that are flush with the wall on gable ends, but the form of the dwelling is longer and lower in the Greek Revival manner. Double-vertical-panel entry doors, sidelights, and door and window surrounds with plain corner blocks also reflect the later style. The nearly full facade front porch is a replacement; flush siding to the proper right of the entry indicates that the original porch was much smaller. An ell joined to the rear of the house was added in the late 19th century and expanded in the mid-20th century.

The dwelling has a center-hall plan and the interior is finished with hand-planed wide board floors and sheathing. Simple Greek Revival trim includes squared newels and balusters and

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

ROUEMONT QUADRANT

post and lintel mantels ornamented with long center panels. Doors are the main statement of fashion; most have double vertical panels and molded surrounds that are mitered or studded with plain corner blocks.

Outbuildings around the house include a 19th century kitchen with heavy timber framing, several early 20th century log tobacco barns, several frame sheds, and barns and a small frame tenant house built during the mid- 20th century.

DR. ISAAC CANNADY HOUSE

CA. 1850

SR 1416, South Lowell vicinity



Dr. Isaac Cannady who established his medical practice in the South Lowell area before the Civil War, constructed a one-story Greek Revival cottage along the banks of the Little River. The symmetrical dwelling is two rooms deep with a wide center passage, with a double-leaf entry door unusual for small horizontal panels set below the double vertical panels. A transom and sidelights (now covered), six-over-six windows, and small plain corner blocks that remain on a few interior window surrounds are other modest Greek Revival features. A full-facade shed-roof front porch ceiled with narrow, beaded, tongue-and-groove boards was repaired or replaced in the late 19th century, and the turned porch posts of the same vintage were brought from Greensboro. The entire structure is covered with vertical board-and-batten siding thought to have been added during the late 19th century when a breezeway connecting a kitchen house to the dwelling was enclosed. The dwelling has back-to-back interior fireplaces on either side of the house that retain original post and lintel mantels except that a Colonial Revival-style mantel has been installed in the northeast parlor. Dr. Cannady was no doubt comfortably well off for each room of his dwelling contains a closet.

The 1870 census recorded the Cannadys and four children as living in the dwelling. Also listed in their household was Wade Cannady, a former slave who had remained with the family as a farm laborer. According to family sources, he occupied the one-room log house with a fieldstone end chimney located east of and across South Lowell Road from the Cannadys' home.

WILL CHAMBERS HOUSE

1860 (SL)

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



At least four generations of the Chambers family have occupied the sturdy gable-roofed I-house constructed by Will Chambers in the 1860s. Two log blocks built over a fieldstone foundation were weatherboarded, joined with a frame passage, and flanked with end chimneys that have stuccoed or partially stuccoed fieldstone bases and brick stacks. Like other prosperous antebellum Durham County farmers, Chambers gave his dwelling simple Greek Revival stylistic touches. He chose six-over-six windows set in plain surrounds and a single-leaf entrance door with double vertical panels and flanking sidelights. In the late 19th or early 20th century a shallow center gable with a decorative diamond-shaped vent was added, and more recently, a full-facade shed-roofed front porch was installed.

The interior has a center-hall plan and is finished with wide hand-planed wide boards that are both painted and unpainted. Greek Revival features include double-vertical-panel doors set in molded surrounds, post and lintel mantels, plain newels, and stick banisters.

A one-story frame ell with a prominent center gable was joined to the rear of the house in the early 20th century. Made to resemble the popular one-story Triple-A farmhouse of that period, it has a full-facade porch with turned posts. A back porch on the ell has been partially enclosed.

A full complement of outbuildings north, east, and west of the house includes a barn, an antebellum log kitchen that has been moved and made into a pack house, several early 20th century tobacco barns, a frame smokehouse, and a frame storage shed.

CHARLES CRABTREE HOUSE

1918, 1950

SR 1464, South Lowell vicinity



When Charles Crabtree demolished the home of his father-in-law, William Roberts, in 1918, he replaced it with a large frame I-house that commands the lovely site on a hill studded with mature hardwoods and overlooks a bend in the South Lowell Road. Although most dwellings in the nearby communities of Bahama and Rougemont now had Colonial Revival and Craftsman details, Crabtree's home has late Victorian styling; rear chimneys have corbelled caps, and a wide wrap-around porch, turned posts and sawn work brackets. Notwithstanding its hip roof, the house also has the popular ornamental roof gable in the center of the front facade. A one-story rear ell, contemporary with the main block, has a hip roof and a full facade entry porch with sawn work ornament.

The interior originally followed a center-hall plan but was reconfigured in the 1950s to create a large den and bathroom on the first floor, reorient the stairs, and enclose a portion of the second floor landing as a closet. More renovations in the 1980s screened a portion of the porch and added a large kitchen area at the rear of the ell.



West of the house, a log kitchen and storage shed remain from the mid-19th century Roberts farmstead. North of the house, early and mid-20th century outbuildings include a large frame barn, a corncrib, a smokehouse, and another storage shed. Nearby, surrounded by a white quartz wall, the Roberts family cemetery contains a few 19th and 20th century markers.

CRABTREE FAMILY HOME

1912, 1920s, 1940

SR 1464, Rougemont vicinity



Hewn log construction persisted intermittently after the turn of the 20th century in northern Durham County as a few farmers elected the time-honored method of building for personal or practical reasons. Charles E. Crabtree erected a two-story log dwelling with a fieldstone and brick chimney in 1912 on land given himself and his bride by her father, William Roberts. In the early 1920s, as economics allowed, Crabtree added a contiguous frame wing and weatherboard sheathing that completed a long side-gabled main block. On the front facade, fenestration is divided into five irregular bays below and two above. In 1938, a full-width hip-roofed shed was installed at the rear of the house and the sole outbuilding on the farm, a storehouse with an attached woodshed, constructed. A full-width shed-roofed porch on the front facade completed the dwelling in the 1940s. The interior displays wide-board sheathing and handmade mantels with simple flat-paneled friezes.

A.G. COX HOUSE

LATE 19TH CENTURY

SR1628, Orange Factory vicinity



A.G. Cox, a superintendent of the mill at Orange Factory, also served as secretary-treasurer of the Little River Manufacturing Company, at one time the owner of the village. Cox's own residence was built in the late 19th century on land, which he acquired, from Samuel A. Ashe, adjacent to the mill village. His house was the first one in the area to be equipped with a telephone, according to owner Eunice Burroughs. John Elmo Burroughs, the father of Eunice's husband, Zebulon Vance Burroughs, bought the property from the Cox family.

Apparently, the house originally consisted of a one story, tri-gable front block having a contemporaneous rear ell to which a similar ell was added to create a large rectangular floor plan. Two additional changes considerably enlarged and altered the Cox house. The first, appending another tri-gable wing to the side of one ell, added space while remaining stylistically consistent. Its side porch, with sawnwork decoration and brackets between the turned posts, suggests the former appearance of the greatly altered front porch. The second change, an enlargement of the front porch and the replacement of its posts by neoclassical piers, imparts a considerably different character to the residence. The central gable element of the three-bay front, however, remains unaltered. The double-leaf entrance door incorporates raised panels and applied moldings with its half-glazing. Beneath the transom the double-leaf screen door exhibits spindle and sawnwork decoration. Other such ornamentation is found as gable trim elsewhere on the house. Double-hung window sash include both two-over-two and four-over-four examples.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

ROUEMONT QUADRANT

While the center-hall house has only one story, the ceilings of its principal rooms are remarkably high. The interiors of the main block are further distinguished by wainscoting throughout. Five and six panel doors are set in molded frames.

The frame kitchen remains on the property just behind the dwelling. Its exterior end chimney features a fieldstone shaft and brick stack, in contrast to the brick interior chimneys of the main house. Other frame outbuildings include sheds, a small barn and a smokehouse. Sited on a promontory overlooking Orange Factory Road, the A.G. Cox house commands a sweeping view of the surrounding countryside.



HILL FOREST LOG BUILDINGS

1931-33 (SL)

SR 1628, Rougemont vicinity



During the Great Depression of the 1930s, Federal public works programs put unemployed citizens to work through the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) developing parks and recreation areas, building roads and erosion control projects and constructing public buildings across the nation. A northern Durham County forest preserve donated by George Watts Hill to North Carolina State University in 1929, is the site of the CCC-constructed Hill Forest Log Buildings, a complex of two, one-story, gable-front residential units and a large meeting hall that takes the form of an I-house with a pair of two-story rear ells joined by a narrow connecting block. Patterned after Adirondack resorts and characteristic of CCC camps throughout the United States, all are built of thin, round, saddle-notched logs with projecting ends that ascend in length from bottom to top and are chinked with light-colored cement. Diagonally placed logs form gable ends and massive tree trunks support wide porches. Interiors have exposed log walls, finely crafted fieldstone fireplaces, and the meeting hall, an imaginative staircase with free-form branch railings.

Sited on a hillside overlooking a pond and surrounded by other facilities that include a 1930s frame cottage, a frame barn and garage of the same approximate period, two relocated barracks of World War II vintage, and a number of rustic mid-20th century residence cottages, the log buildings now form the core of the NCSU George K. Slocum Forestry Camp where instruction is offered in forestry and wildlife management.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

ROUGEMONT QUADRANT



KNAP OF REEDS MASONIC LODGE

1905

SR1616, Bahama vicinity



This combination lodge hall and general retail store building was constructed in 1905 for the express purpose of relocating Masonic Lodge #158 from its original site in Knap of Reeds, a small settlement near present-day Butner. The lodge had been started there in the late 1860s and grew to have immense significance in the social and political life of the male members of the agrarian community surrounding Bahama. The Masonic Order continues to meet semimonthly at a new lodge hall on Bahama Road. Though the decoration of this two-story frame structure is spare, together with the A.W. Tilley Store directly across the road, it forms the commercial axis of the village.

Plain weatherboarding covers the entire exterior except for the porch area and the lodge entrance, which consists of a single-leaf door set in the northeast (rear) corner of the building. The ground level storefront in the gable front building presents an inviting appearance to the onlooker. The recessed center entrance features double-leaf doors, which combine half-glazing above their molded horizontal panels. The doorway, also fitted with double-leaf screen doors, incorporates a three-pane transom. The balance of the storefront consists of rectangular sheets of glass set in wooden frames. The amount of light which entered this south facing storefront, along with that, admitted by just two side windows, was sufficient for the operation of the store because the entire beaded ceiling board interior was painted light-reflecting white.

The lodge hall and its staircase entrance at the rear of the building, by contrast, exhibit handsome wainscoting throughout, as well as varnished six-panel doors having molded

surrounds. These interior finishes which would be overbearingly dark in the Bahama residences of the period, were not only appropriate to the formal nature of the hall, but also practical because of the large amount of sunlight allowed into the second story meeting hall by nine symmetrically placed four-over-four double-hung windows. Varnished window surrounds match the other upstairs trim, while outside the windows are trimmed with plain boards. The gable is ornamented only by a quatrefoil louvered vent. A small storage shed is appended to the north wall.

After construction of the new meeting place in the 1960s, the primary function of this structure ceased. When the ground floor was no longer operated as a store, the entire building was converted to storage use.

DR. LYON HOUSE

CA. 1912

SR1616, Bahama vicinity



Dr. Lyon came to Bahama from Granville County around the turn of the century. His first Bahama residence is no longer standing; the house, which bears his name, was built between 1912 and 1915 by contractor Cam Thompson who also built the Edgar Tilley house and Luther Hill House #2. Dr. Lyon worked so hard during the influenza epidemic of 1918 that his health was ruined, and he died in the 1920s. His widow, Mamie Lyon, afterward married Dave Roberts.

The house combines the massing and the proportions of the American Foursquare style, with elements often found in Bahama houses. The single-leaf entrance door, for example, exhibits a half-glazed, horizontal panel design, accompanied by a single sidelight. The wrap-around porch has a low-hipped roof covered with the same diamond pattern roofing shingles found on the balance of the house. In addition to the two-story double-pile main block, a small ell provides extra space on the ground floor. Windows consist of four-over-one double hung sash, the upper one of which is made up of narrow vertical panes.

Remodeling has obscured some interior finishes, but mantels and trim remain. The door surrounds have a post and lintel design, with applied molding on the lintel, a feature shared with a number of early 20th century Bahama houses. Mantels feature the same simple, robust characteristics. The stair rail exhibits square posts and spindles.

The Dr. Lyon house occupies a key location between the former Methodist Charge Parsonage and Mt. Bethel United Methodist Church. With its mature plantings and unaltered exterior, the residence exemplifies the style of village life during the first decades of the 20th century.

REV. JOHN A. MCMANNEN HOUSE EARLY 19TH CENTURY, 1990s (SL)

SR 1617, South Lowell vicinity



The Reverend John A. McMannen's commercial successes, first with a print that contrasted the lives of sinners and saints, and then with a machine that separated healthy from diseased grain, enabled the construction of a handsome I-house with transitional Federal and Greek Revival styling between 1830 and 1840. The form of the house is essentially preserved but middle- and late 20th century alterations have destroyed most original components. The foundation, a hip-roofed front porch, a single-shouldered brick end chimney, and a asphalt shingle roof are all



replacements though a number of four-over-four windows remain. On the interior, six-panel doors with molded surrounds and corner block accents are still in place and a handsome reeded mantel with three-part Federal styling is said to have been taken from Hardscrabble many years ago. In 1993, the owners extended the rear ell of the McMannen house and joined it to a large, rambling, contemporary dwelling.

ED PARRISH HOUSE

CA. 1900

US 501, Rougemont



Simple ornament of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles can be seen on the large Rougemont residence built in the early 20th century for farmer Ed Parrish. The two-story



dwelling has a T-plan enlivened by a broad wrap-around porch with Tuscan column supports and a two-story three-sided bay that projects forward toward the road. Additions and alterations have included a rear shed room, a concrete porch floor, replacement bay windows on the first floor, a covering of artificial siding, and a thorough interior remodeling.

QUAIL ROOST (SL)

US 501, Rougemont vicinity



Quail Roost, established in 1875 as a large hunting preserve for executives of the American Tobacco Company and other wealthy businessmen, enticed members to what was then northeast Orange County for relaxation and to hunt quail and foxes. After the large tobacco trust formed by James B. Duke was dissolved in 1911, membership dwindled, and maintenance costs skyrocketed for those who remained. Each quail shot reportedly cost \$1,200 when banker John Sprunt Hill acquired the property in 1926. He shortly gave it to his son, George Watts Hill, who established a dairy farm at Quail Roost, and achieved international repute as a breeder of prize Guernsey cattle, winning many of the nation's top awards during the 1930s and 1940s. High Point Prince Maxim, a much celebrated bull, is memorialized by a granite marker near the barns. Concurrent with the dairy operation from 1936 to 1952, Ann McCulloch Hill, wife of Watts Hill, raised thoroughbred horses. In 1975, Watts Hill gave Quail Roost Farm to his three children, George Watts Hill, Jr., Dudley Hill Sargent, and John Sprunt Hill, II. Changes in the dairy industry at about that time made continued maintenance of the famous herd financially unfeasible, and the cattle were sold at auction. Plans to subdivide the farm were underway when John Hill and his wife, Irmgard, proposed saving a portion of the farm as a horse facility. After title was transferred to them in 1978, they remodeled the stable manager's home for their use and developed the successful training and show stables at Quail Roost today. Irmgard Hill's 32-acre homestead is now in a Durham County conservation easement to remain in open space.

The Quail Roost Clubhouse, thought to have been constructed between 1890 and 1900, provided a lavish facility to members, and represents the luxurious extreme of Durham County architecture for the period. The stylish one-story structure has irregular Queen Anne massing, multiple front-facing gables, and a wide wrap around porch that now displays an inventive

balustrade and turned posts with sawn work brackets. After a long period of occupancy by farm staff and tenants during the middle and late 20th century, Carroll and Harold Chopping, daughter and son in law of John and Irmgard Hill, remodeled the clubhouse as an opulent country home. The interior preserves many large rooms that Quail Roost members once enjoyed.

On a wooded hill above the clubhouse, E. Bradford Tazewell, a Virginia architect renown for his work on the restoration of Williamsburg, designed an eclectic Georgian Revival home for Watts and Ann Hill. Completed in 1941, the dwelling has a large one- and-a-half-story main block constructed of Flemish bond brick that is flanked by frame wings, all with tall gable roofs. In the Georgian manner, a colossal pedimented entry portico on the front facade, supported by Tuscan columns and enhanced with dentil moldings, shelters a pedimented double-leaf door beneath a large fanlight on the front facade. Fenestration is symmetrical, and arranged in five bays with eight-over-eight windows placed to either side of the door and on two dormers above. Detailing on the wings is similar, but the rear of the dwelling departs dramatically from the Georgian with large three-sided bay windows that flank a long sun porch surmounted by a continuous roof dormer. Interior rooms exhibit paneled wainscoting, complex crown moldings, and Georgian mantels.



Wooded grounds that surround the Hill House at Quail Roost reportedly contain five hundred varieties of native flowers, shrubs, and trees, and along a drive leading to the house, there are three one- and-a-half story frame guest cottages. In 1962, when the Hills moved to Chapel Hill, the house and ninety acres of land were donated to the University of North Carolina, and the property was used for many years as a conference center. The University sold the property to private owners in 1995.

North of the house across a paved farm road and set on a grass-covered hill above US 501, three large gambrel-roofed barns (two are frame and one is brick and frame) and five glazed terra cotta-tile silos make up the livestock complex built in the late 1920s and 1930s. Several hundred yards further north, a riding ring, three metal silos and another frame, gambrel-roofed barn are also visible from US 501. Numerous other buildings and structures around the farm include a veterinary hospital, a tack shop, a number of rental cottages, miscellaneous storage facilities,

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

ROUEMONT QUADRANT

loafing sheds, and a mid-20th century horse complex made up of a frame barn, a riding ring, and a modern brick residence.

RED MOUNTAIN POST OFFICE CA. 1850

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



This diminutive one-story frame structure has served a variety of uses since it was constructed ca. 1850: first, the Red Mountain Post Office, then, the Red Mountain Male and Female Academy, and lastly, moved to its present site in the early 20th century, a tenant house. It is today a plain, rectangular, weatherboarded dwelling set over a loosely constructed fieldstone foundation and capped by a gable roof covered in sheet metal. Fenestration on the front facade is slightly asymmetrical with six-over-six windows and a batten door offset to the west. After the structure was relocated, a fieldstone and brick chimney, a small shed-roofed front porch, and a full-width rear shed with a porch and storage room behind it were added. The interior retains its original hall-parlor plan with an enclosed corner stair that leads to an attic, but a plain mantel with a bracketed shelf and some interior paneling and ceilings are replacements.

RIVERVIEW UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

1890s

SR 1628, Orange Factory vicinity



Church history relates that a house of worship at Orange Factory is first mentioned in the Methodist records of 1884, and that two log structures then served workers at the rural cotton mill. The present frame sanctuary is thought to have been constructed shortly before 1899 when the will of factory owner W. H. Willard, conveyed approximately three acres "on which are situated a church and burying grounds" to "the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South." The church was known as the Little River Church, and the Orange Factory Church before it became the Riverview Church in 1925.

On a spectacular hillside site overlooking the Little River Reservoir, the Riverview Church is a simple hip-roofed structure with a gabled entry pavilion extended from the center of the front facade that is topped by a pyramidal-roofed belfry. Double-leaf entry doors on the pavilion are



flanked by one-over-one windows surmounted by transom lights that continue at regular intervals around the building. At the rear, a small wing contains the altar. On the interior, arches define the vestibule, nave, and altar, and a handsome memorial window with a floral design is installed over the pulpit. A large cemetery behind the church contains fieldstones and inscribed markers. The earliest dated burial is for Bertha Holsomback who died in 1884.

ROUGEMONT DEPOT FRAGMENT

1938

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



In response to the vigorous tobacco and cotton industries in Durham, railroads were extended in all directions from town in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to facilitate the shipping of local products to market. An important reminder of the heyday of the railroads, the former waiting room of the Rougemont Depot was once part of a larger building constructed in 1938 after a fire destroyed an earlier railroad station on the Norfolk and Western line. When the depot ceased operations in the late 1960s, its freight office and warehouse were moved to the farm of agent John Anderson south of Rougemont and converted for use as a barn. The small waiting room, removed about 75 yards south of its original location, became an office for Anderson who opened a pulpwood business where the depot had been. The pulpwood operation closed in the 1970s, and the former waiting room has since been a storage facility or real estate office.

As it presently stands, the former waiting room of the Rougemont Depot is a one-room frame structure covered with vertical weatherboard siding and capped by a gable roof with exposed rafter tails and wide overhanging eaves. Fenestration is evenly spaced in one or two bays around the building and entry doors on the south and east facades are surmounted by three-pane transom lights. A simple sawn work gable ornament on the south facade adds a decorative touch.

ROUGEMONT SCHOOL

1935

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



White children in the Rougemont vicinity attended the one-story brick veneered schoolhouse built in 1935 by the George Kane construction company. The H-shaped building is largely intact with gable front wings extending front and back and flanking a long central block set beneath a shallow attached porch on the front facade. Facing the road, fenestration is in six symmetrical bays on the center block; entry doors at either end are surmounted by decorative wooded arches and nine-over-nine windows grouped into four pairs between them. A metal replacement door on the east entrance was installed when a portion of the school became the Rougemont community post office for a brief period. At the rear, a long ell, also covered in brick veneer, is extended from the center block, and a new entrance has been added on the east wing. A two-bay car wash, no longer in operation, adjoins the school on the west. A low oval-shaped stone wall defines a drive that borders the school and a small frame cafeteria to the east that was moved to its present location in 1987 and renovated for offices.

ROUGEMONT UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

1917

NC 501, Rougemont



Land was deeded to the congregation of the Rougemont United Methodist Church in 1891-92 by members of the Bowling family who were also instrumental in constructing a small church east of the present structure where a mid-20th century brick parsonage now stands. In 1916, Pastor Leon M. Hall who called the original meeting house "a disgrace to the community," provided inspiration for the innovative L-plan church that displays two broad gabled ells, one parallel to US 501 and the other to Red Mountain Road, joined at the elbow by a two stage entry tower capped by an octagonal spire. Hall reportedly poured concrete for the entry steps himself. Round-arched stained glass windows and transom lights around the sanctuary add



Gothic Revival detailing that is enhanced by sawn work crosses that surmount triple windows on street facing elevations. The sanctuary was remodeled in 1990 but retains its auditorium plan and wood flooring. An education building added in the 1930s and a fellowship hall added in the 1970s are both one-story frame buildings connected to the sanctuary on the north by a short breezeway.

Jct. US 501 and SR 1471



The crossroads village of Rougemont was founded in 1897 when a post office briefly known as “Bowling” and a depot newly-established on the Durham and Northern Railroad (later acquired by the Norfolk and Western Railroad) simultaneously adopted the French appellation to avoid confusion with the post office and antebellum community of Red Mountain located a mile or so to the east. The depot quickly drew business and settlement to itself, and by the early years of the 20th century a small village with four mercantile stores and two schools had grown up around it. Trains at first delivered supplies to establishments operated by H. E. Carver, S. F. Gates, J. T. Bowen and the Tilley Brothers, and later to those of C. L. Suitt, Simeon Bowling, and W. M. Bowling who, in turn, served a sizable farm population in the area. Carver also owned sawmills and bought up large tracts of timber from which he made crossties and lumber. But Rougemont was best known in the early 20th century for quail and fox hunting parties

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

ROUEMONT QUADRANT

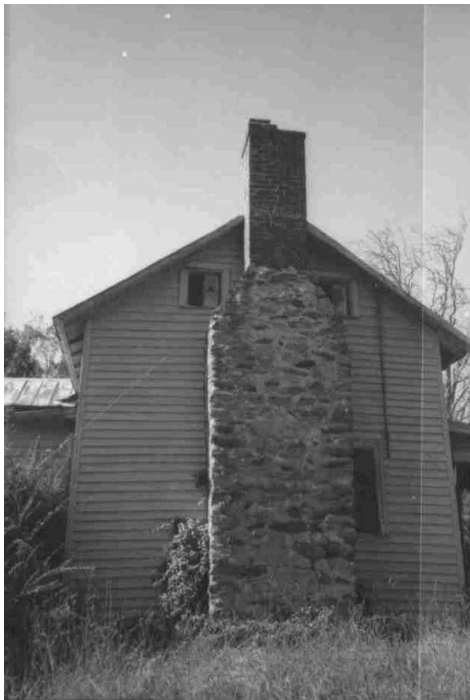
organized by the Toms and Poole families that brought visitors from all over the state to participate during fall and winter months.

By the mid-20th century, automobiles and trucks replaced most local railroad transportation and growth in the county affected fox and quail populations. After the Rougemont depot closed in the late 1960s, the village continued as an important commercial center and is today is one of two rural communities surviving in northern Durham County. Proximity to the City of Durham has resulted in significant population growth in recent years, but the heart of Rougemont contains a handsome early 20th century church, and an impressive collection of early 20th century dwellings with a wide variety of architectural styles.

TILLEY-HUNT HOUSE

CA. 1880, 1923

SR 1003, South Lowell vicinity



A vertical upright in the center of the front facade marks the juncture of a one- and one-half-story log dwelling built around 1880 by George Tilley and its adjoining frame wing added by farmer Gattis Hunt in 1923. United visually by its long shed porch and divided into four irregular bays below and three above, the structure is weatherboarded, covered by a low-pitched gable roof with overhanging eaves, and flanked by a fieldstone and brick end chimneys. In 1931 Hunt expanded the house again, constructing a long frame ell at the rear. The interior was selectively remodeled in the mid-20th century but the log block retains a boxed stair, batten doors, and wide board sheathing on the upper floor. Outbuildings near the house have fallen or deteriorated beyond recognition.

**A. W. TILLEY STORE
AND HOUSE COMPLEX
CA. 1900 (IN SL DISTRICT)**

SR 1616, Bahama village



A store and house complex believed to be the oldest remaining in Durham County was constructed by merchant A. W. Tilley at the turn of the 20th century near the Bahama Depot. Tilley housed the community post office and sold supplies to farm families in a frame one-story gable front building with symmetrical side sheds that has been moved back from its original location close to the road. The storefront has regular fenestration, and beneath its hip-roofed porch, a double-leaf entry door is centered between large display windows. These windows, in turn, are flanked by three-sided bay windows, one on each shed. A small shed set back from the front on the east facade was added later to provide living quarters for Tilley.

Molded and pedimented surrounds with sawn work ornaments that enhance windows and doors around the store are repeated on the stylish one-story L-shaped dwelling Tilley constructed, and where his sister, Alice Ball, and her family lived during the early 20th century. Original Tuscan columns are among the miscellaneous props that support a now weathered hip-roofed porch that follows the angle of the house. Frank Ball served as postmaster, and other members of the Ball family assisted Tilley at the store in various capacities.

J. EDGAR TILLEY HOUSE

1915

SR1616, Bahama vicinity



J. Edgar Tilley farmed until 1915, at which time he moved to Bahama and built this dwelling. Unlike some of his neighbors, who continued to manage their agricultural holdings from their residences in the village, Tilley became a supervisor for the State Highway System. He had the house constructed by Cam Thompson, a contractor who also built Luther Hill House #2 and the Dr. Lyon House among others. In 1942, the house was purchased by Verti Umstead, a science and math teacher at Mangum School and niece of J. Edgar Tilley.



Apart from the addition of aluminum siding and storm windows, the structure remains very much as it was built. Brick for a later continuous foundation, replacing the original brick piers, were salvaged from the original family homestead purchased by the Federal government when Camp Butner was built. The asymmetrical T-plan features a projecting front gable on the west, around which wraps the hip-roofed front porch. Offset to the right and deeply recessed beneath the sheltering porch the single-leaf entrance door is curiously accompanied by a simple sidelight. The design of each combines half-glazing above a trio of horizontal panels. A three-sided bay on the west elevation is sheltered by a gable, which has a full eave return, as do the east and front gables. A gable-roof

ell, extending from the end of the "T", has its own side porch and shed extension. A central brick chimney displays corbelling. Single one-over-one windows make up the fenestration.

The interior finish of the house is substantial, typical of the period, and intact. The varnished wood of the stair dominates the entrance hall. Turned balustrades and ornate newels contribute to its substantial character. Mantels are all bracketed. The one in the sitting room has mottled tiles and a mirrored over-mantel. Doors display six horizontal panels; they are set in simple board surrounds with molded lintels. Dark baseboards and floors offer a striking contrast to the plastered walls in the principal rooms. The kitchen, on the other hand, is entirely finished with beaded ceiling boards, in keeping with its utilitarian nature, and remains surprisingly original in its appearance.

Slight exterior alterations notwithstanding, this residence remains a highly representative example of the pre-World War I period as much for its surviving fabric as for its significant place in the Bahama streetscape.

TILLEY-CARPENTER HOUSE

1915

SR1003, South Lowell vicinity



John T. Tilley (1870-1946), a prominent farmer in the area west of the South Lowell settlement, built this two-story farmhouse about 1915. His wife, Lora Wood Tilley, sold the property to Stanley Carpenter in 1949. He added wings, extensively remodeled the house, and moved the separate kitchen building away from its former location adjacent to the rear of the house. The front porch was also removed.

The original two-story house is a gable-sided, weatherboarded structure having a three-bay facade. The corbelled brick chimneys stood at the house's exterior end before flanking wings surrounded them. The molded eaves feature partial returns. The windows have six-over-six double-hung sash. Extensive alterations include the addition of a small ell, with a recent canopy porch attached, and the construction of two flanking wings, which considered together, exceed the volume of the original dwelling. The former kitchen building is a gable-sided, two-bay frame structure having two stories and flush eaves. The nearby tenant house has a two-story saltbox design with two entrances on the long side. Large, sturdy outbuildings include a tall storehouse, to which symmetrical flanking sheds are attached, a three-bay frame barn, and lesser structures.

In the interior of the house, Colonial Revival mantels have decoration, which includes flanking columns and mirrored overmantels. Square newels and spindles ornament the stairway, which is approached by means of winding steps. Some walls are plastered and papered, but most consist of beaded boards. Despite extensive alteration, the property retains significance as an agricultural complex associated with a prominent farming family.

HAMPTON UMSTEAD PYRAMIDAL COTTAGE

1912 (IN SL DISTRICT)

SR 1616, Bahama



Wealthy farmer Hampton Umstead moved into Bahama in 1912 to occupy a newly constructed pyramidal cottage residence in the center of the village. An elaborate example of its type, the large and well-preserved dwelling emphasizes symmetry with a characteristic high hip roof, broad center gables on all sides, a wrap around porch with regularly spaced Tuscan columns, and interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps that balance each other on two sides of the roof ridge. On the front facade two-over-two windows flank a central entry door enhanced with sidelights, and on side elevations, windows are evenly spaced in two bays. Symmetry is broken on the rear facade, however, where a small wing contains a kitchen and bath. The dwelling was renovated in 1997. Interior woodwork including floors, high molded baseboards, mantels with bracketed shelves and mirrored overmantels, and doors with six vertical panels remain in place though new wall coverings were installed. North of the house a frame smokehouse, corncrib and chicken house still stand.

UNION GROVE CHURCH 1913, 1930

Jct. US 501 and SR 1464, South Lowell vicinity



Twelve farm families raised money to help finance construction of the Union School, built in 1913 on donated land at the junction of the Roxboro and South Lowell Roads. When the Durham County school board consolidated smaller schools ten years later, the building was taken out of service and the property sold to Charles Crabtree who donated it to the Methodist Conference. The former school building was subsequently enlarged and refitted as the Union Grove Church.

Today the frame, gable-front, school-turned-church is a small rectangular weatherboarded building set on brick piers with fieldstone infill and capped with a sheet metal roof. The original school building has been extended front and back to include modest space for a chancel on the west and a vestibule now with a replacement double-leaf entry door on the east. Notable on the east facade is a pair of large windows with stained glass borders, and a two-tiered steeple, installed in the mid-1990s near the entry. On the interior an aisle divides two rows of pews that face an altar. Near the church, a tiny graveyard contains markers dating from the 1930s, and the Union Grove Community Club erected a one-story concrete block building for social functions in 1952.

JAMES YOUNG HOUSE

1926

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



Across Red Mountain Road from his sawmill, James Young, a prominent Rougemont lumberman, built a large frame Triple-A I-house with a projecting two-story entry bay in the center of the front facade. A very late example of the traditional form, Young's house, completed in 1926,

incorporates fine Colonial Revival and Craftsman details. Full gable returns, deep overhanging eaves, interior brick chimneys with corbelled stacks, four-over-one and eight-over-one windows with lancet panes and diamond tracery, and a wide wrap-around porch with gable ornaments over entrances and Craftsman supports were fashionable statements also found on Durham homes of the time. Interior details are remarkably well-preserved: a large Colonial Revival mantel has flanking columns and a mirrored overmantel; the staircase has a square newel with paneled insets; and five panel doors have original mortise locks with bronze door knobs and escutcheons. Outbuildings in the yard include a frame shed and a remarkable early 20th century playhouse that reproduces the dwelling in miniature.



DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

ROUEMONT QUADRANT

SOUTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT CONTENTS

ANDREWS CHAPEL	3
FENDEL BEVERS HOUSE	4
CHOPLIN PLACE	6
CLEMENTS FARMHOUSE	7
EVANS HOUSE	8
EDGAR LEE FERRELL HOUSE	10
HARGROVE HOUSE	11
DR. WILLIAM NORWOOD HICKS HOUSE	12
GEORGE WESLEY HOPSON HOUSE	13
LOWE'S GROVE SCHOOL	14
HARVEY LUNSFORD HOUSE	16
HERNDON-PAGE HOUSE	17
JONES HOUSE	19
MARTIN FAMILY HOUSE	20
MASON-HAAS-THROWER HOUSE	21
DOC NICHOLS HOUSE	23
NICHOLS-CHANDLER HOUSE	25
OLIVE BRANCH BAPTIST CHURCH	26
PENNY FAMILY HOUSE	27
SHERRON HOUSE	28
EDWARD SORRELL HOUSE	29
THOMPSON'S STORE	30
WYNNE'S COMPLEX	31

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

SOUTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

ANDREWS CHAPEL

1843, 1890, 1927, 1977

Junction SR 1907 and SR 1906, Lynn Crossroads vicinity



According to church tradition, Methodist circuit riders came from Raleigh approximately once a month during the 1830s to preach in a log schoolhouse at a location known as Chapel Church. In 1843 a one-room sanctuary identified on the 1871 Fendel Bevers map of Wake County, was built, and it housed the congregation until 1890 when a larger church was constructed. The vacant 1910 Chandler School building was purchased in 1927, and the second church building was dismantled and moved to the site. The school became the house of worship, and a parsonage was constructed with materials from the earlier church. The parsonage was sold in 1939 so that improvements could be made to the sanctuary, and when these were completed, it was repurchased and returned to service as a fellowship hall. The addition of a steeple to the sanctuary in 1977 concluded its fifty-year transformation from school to church.

The Andrews Chapel is a one-story, cross-winged, gable-roofed structure that stands over brick piers with block infill. Construction is frame; walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof with asphalt shingles. From its days as a school, the building retains large rectangular window openings though transoms are now covered with composition board and siding and stained glass panels have replaced the original double-hung sashes. The steeple is placed on the roof ridge of a small entry wing that projects north. Across a parking lot east of the church, the parsonage-turned-fellowship hall is a frame one-story bungalow that has a gable entry and an engaged full-facade front porch with boxed columns on brick pillars. Behind the fellowship hall, there is a large covered picnic shelter. The congregation continues to use a cemetery established at the site of the original church. Here fieldstones mark a number of burials and inscribed gravestones date from the early 20th century.

FENDEL BEVERS HOUSE

CA. 1850 (SL)

SR 1906 .8 mi. west of SR 1908, Lynn Crossroads vicinity



Along the early road from Raleigh to Hillsborough, civil engineer Fendel (Fendol) Bevers (Beavers) constructed what is now Durham County's best-preserved I-house with Greek Revival styling ca. 1850. Standing over a fieldstone foundation, the house has an archetypal elongated form, a low hip roof, and end chimneys with ashlar (squared) stone bases, a feature not commonly found in Durham County. Fenestration is regular, and windows, six-over-nine on the first floor and six-over-six on the second floor, have four-part surrounds ornamented with plain corner blocks. A nearly full facade hip-roofed front porch supported by narrow posts with sawn brackets organized into pairs at the entry and triples at corners is a late 19th century addition. Framing with corner block ornaments midway between the entry and windows on end bays identifies the approximate location of an earlier porch. An early entrance on the east facade that has been covered with weatherboard is marked in the same way. A one-story ell was added to the rear of the dwelling in the early 20th century. The interior of the main block has a center hall plan and is remarkably intact; original flooring, sheathing, mantels, and double vertical panel doors are in place.

Late 19th and early 20th century farm buildings surround the farmhouse. Notable among them is a weathered kitchen house with a hewn-timber frame and two entrances surmounted by transom lights. There are also tobacco barns, a log smokehouse, and various storage sheds.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

SOUTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

Fendel Bevers surveyed Wake County in 1869-70, dividing it into sixteen townships that replaced the antebellum captain's districts. His map, published in 1871, was instrumental in establishing the eastern borders of Durham County ten years later. Family members report that Bevers shortened the spelling of his surname to differentiate it from "Beaver," the name of the animal. In 1895, the house and farm were sold at auction to J. Elmer Ross, and later occupied by his son, Samuel.

CHOPLIN PLACE CA. 1935

Junction SR 1815 (Pleasant Drive) and SR 2026, Hayes vicinity



A finely crafted fieldstone veneer distinguishes the charming rustic cottage built for the Choplin family ca. 1935. The one-and-a-half-story T-shaped dwelling has clipped gables, Craftsman windows, and a Craftsman-style front porch. Imaginative stone structures enhance the yard as well; a low stone wall surrounds the property in front, remnants of whimsical stone gateposts mark the entry, and a circular stone planter includes the base of a bird bath. In back, a saddle-notched round-log smokehouse or storage building is of the same vintage as the house.



CLEMENTS FARMHOUSE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

SR 1906, Nelson vicinity



Saw tooth shingles on the center gable decorate the frame Triple-A cottage house form used repeatedly by Durham County farmers from the late 19th century to the 1920s. This one, like most others, is three regular bays wide, flanked by single-shouldered brick end chimneys, and has a one-story rear ell. Its Craftsman-style front porch with tapered box columns on brick piers is a good example of the ca. 1930-40 replacements that updated many such dwellings. Outbuildings are storage sheds, doghouses, and a chicken house.

EVANS HOUSE

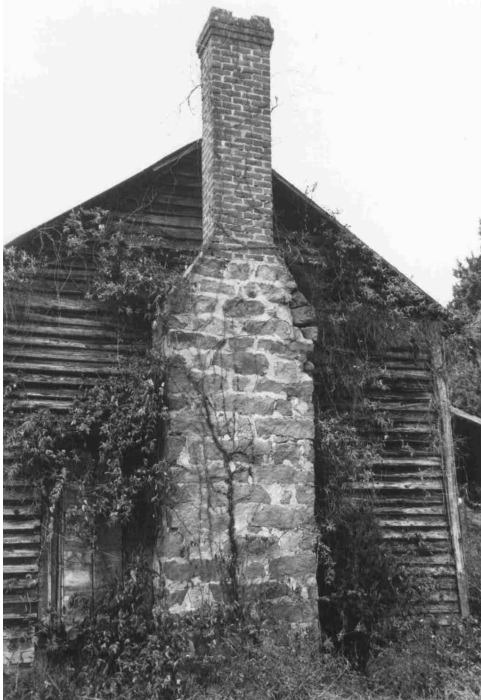
CA. 1850

SR 1973 .25 mi. north of SR 1967, Nelson vicinity



Descendants relate that nine generations of the Evans family have occupied the weathered log house built by John Evans, Jr., ca. 1850. Evans son, Reuben, reported to have been born in the house, was about twelve years old when Union soldiers raided the family farm near the end of

the Civil War. Among other items, peanuts belonging to the boy were taken. Young Reuben followed the soldiers to a nearby camp and informed the commanding officer that his men had stolen the peanuts, stating further that he considered the thieves neither gentlemen nor honest. The Union officer, apparently impressed by the boy's courage, made his soldiers apologize and return the peanuts.



Resting on its original fieldstone piers, the two-story side-gable house has a single fieldstone and brick end chimney. Particular to early houses, the chimneystack is free standing. As in many log structures, fenestration is irregular; an entry door (an early 20th century replacement) is located in the center of the front facade with windows offset to its right on both floors and on the gable end opposite the chimney. At least two layers of board siding have been superimposed on the logs;

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

SOUTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

vertical board and batten siding thought to date from the late 19th century was covered with horizontal weatherboard siding in the early 20th century. A front ell that adjoined the house on the north and a shed-roofed front porch have been demolished but a long one-story rear ell remains. The placement of siding shows that a breezeway and a shed porch have been enclosed. Except for a single tobacco barn and a deteriorated garage, outbuildings associated with the house have disappeared.



EDGAR LEE FERRELL HOUSE

CA. 1900

SR 1807, Oak Grove vicinity



A stately grove of mature oaks surrounds the well-proportioned Triple-A I-house constructed by farmer Edgar Lee Ferrell ca. 1901. The frame dwelling is classic with its three-bay facade, regularly placed four-over-four windows, and single-shouldered brick end chimneys. More unusual are decorative shingles on the center gable, and a shed-roofed front porch with slender tapered box-columned supports (hipped-roof porches are found more frequently). Interior finishes are largely obscured by modern wall coverings and ceiling tile but turned newels and balusters and columned, pilastered, mirrored, and bracketed mantels remain in place.

To accommodate his wife, Vergie, and their six children, Ferrell enlarged a rear ell several times and added a shed room at the back of the house. From a once-larger farmstead, a frame barn and log shed remain, and a deteriorating one-story, two-room, frame structure southwest of the house near the road may have been a school where Vergie Ferrell taught.

HARGROVE HOUSE

1920s, 1950s

SR 1945 .3 miles north of SR 1121, Durham vicinity



A popular bungalow variation dating from the 1920s is found in this one-story hip-roofed shingle-covered dwelling with an engaged Craftsman-style front porch. Typical decorative elements include four-over-one Craftsman windows, a hip-roofed dormer with an eight-light window, and a half-shouldered chimney. A gable-roofed addition and a hip-roofed porch (now enclosed) were added to the rear of the house during the 1950s. Neighbors recall that a Mr. Hargrove who operated a small farm for many years built the dwelling. Outbuildings remaining near the house include a small gable-roof cottage, a well house, a corncrib, and a barn that has been converted to a garage.

DR. WILLIAM NORWOOD HICKS HOUSE

CA. 1860 (SL)

SR 1815 .8 mi. east of NC 98, Durham vicinity



According to family tradition, Dr. William Norwood Hicks, a physician in the Confederate army, manufactured patent medicine in the elongated, frame, side-gable I-house he completed just prior to the Civil War. It appears on the 1887 and 1910 maps of Durham County variously as belonging to Dr. W. N. Hicks and J. T. Hicks. The structure is very well preserved; it rests on brick and fieldstone piers with brick infill, has much original weatherboard siding, and six-over-six windows that retain many early panes. A hip-roofed front porch with narrow paired posts is a late 19th century replacement. Tall chimneys rise at the gable ends; on the north end, an original chimney is made of brick and fieldstone, and on the south end, its counterpart is a replacement made of brick laid in running bond. Roof eaves overhang on all four elevations reflecting the influence of the Italianate style while the interior has a center hall plan and simple Greek Revival trim including plain newels, post and lintel mantels, and two-panel and four-panel doors. A one-story ell extended to the rear has an enclosed porch.

GEORGE WESLEY HOPSON HOUSE

1928

SR 1945 .1 miles from SR 1121, Lowe's Grove vicinity



In 1928 George Wesley Hopson built a frame pyramidal cottage with a prominent center gable, using simple Craftsman-style detailing to decorate the front of the dwelling. Battered columns on brick plinths support the hip-roof front porch, and four-over-one windows are placed asymmetrically around the house. The roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles but other exterior building materials are original.



Hopson raised chickens, hogs, cattle, tobacco, corn, and wheat on a farm of approximately 100 acres west of the house, working the land with two mules before purchasing a tractor in the late 1940s. Farm buildings behind the house include a milk house (now a storage shed) and a deteriorated frame barn. Five deteriorated buildings south of the house on an adjoining property were also part of the farm complex.

LOWE'S GROVE SCHOOL

1910, 1920s, 1960 (SL)

Junction SR 1945 and NC 54, Lowe's Grove vicinity



Shortly after Durham County was formed in 1881, a rural community named for descendants of Stephen Lowe, a bricklayer who had come to Wake County in the 1770s, grew up in its southeastern sector. In 1889, Lowe's grandson, Edmund, and his wife, Patsy, were instrumental in organizing informal church services held at the Lowe's farm. A small group of people met first in the house but later found a farm building in a nearby grove of trees more to their liking. The community subsequently took its name, Lowe's Grove, from their meeting place.



In 1896 a one-room log and frame school building was brought on rolling logs pulled by mules from the Nelson community several miles away. This building, called the Little Red Schoolhouse, was replaced in 1903 by a more substantial structure, also known as the Little Red Schoolhouse, which stands today near the north end of the Lowe's Grove campus. The community voted for an extra tax to improve the facilities and a larger building with three classrooms, an auditorium, and a library was added in 1910.

In 1913, the state legislature passed the Farm Life Bill, setting aside \$2500 for “expert instruction in domestic science and agriculture.” A period of six months was then fixed by law as the minimum annual schooling period. The Lowe’s Grove School, already on a nine-month schedule, was one of two schools to receive a farm life grant from the state of North Carolina. The campus was expanded and a demonstration farm begun at the school to teach students practical farming technology and farm and household management as well as mathematics, Latin, history, physics, chemistry, and English. In 1922, when two hundred students were enrolled at the school and it received national publicity in *Colliers Magazine*, extensive renovations were made to the 1910 structure and construction of three additional buildings was undertaken. Completed by 1925, these four buildings made up Durham County's first all-brick school complex.¹

Six handsome buildings now border a curved drive at the edge of a spacious lawn. At the north end, a south facing, brick, two-story, Colonial Revival structure with a gable roof and projecting end bays, dominates the campus. Its central block is enhanced by a pair of symmetrical neoclassical entrances framed with Doric pilasters carrying full entablatures. Designed by the Durham architecture firm of Rose and Rose, this building was added to the complex in 1928 as an elementary school. A large rectangular brick cafeteria wing with a pyramid roof was joined to its east elevation ca. 1960. Immediately south and set back from the drive beneath large oak trees is the Little Red Schoolhouse, a frame, one-room, gable-front structure with an attached hip-roofed porch. South of it, the four brick farm life school buildings border the drive; they are one-story Spanish eclectic-style structures with hip and mansard roofs. The northernmost, the renovated 1910 building, served as the grammar school. Now a large T-shaped structure with a hip and mansard roof of metal tiles, it has a projecting central entry pavilion ornamented with diamond-shaped tile insets. Next to it a rectangular structure with an asphalt shingle mansard roof and a neoclassical entry portico was the home economics building. Beside it, a small and plain rectangular building with a high mansard roof of metal tile was the vocational agriculture building. At the far south of the complex, the high school, a large one-story T-shaped building with a metal tile mansard roof and a prominent central entry bay divided by four pilasters, faces the elementary school across the campus. Except that windows and doors throughout the



complex are replacements and the roof of the home economics building has been covered with asphalt shingles, most original architectural details have been preserved, and the Lowe’s Grove School is an outstanding example of an all-grade public school that dates primarily from the 1920s. Until the campus was closed in 1989 and its functions moved to a modern facility across the road, the Little Red Schoolhouse was among the oldest continually operated school buildings in North Carolina.

1. Anderson, Jean Bradley, *Durham County*, Durham and London, Duke University Press, 1990, pp. 271-72 and the Catalogue of Lowe’s Grove Farm Life School Calendar 1925-26.

HARVEY LUNSFORD HOUSE

1940

SR 1945, .8 miles from NC 54, Lowe's Grove vicinity



Harvey Lunsford's two-story, three-bay, frame Dutch Colonial, a favorite variant of the Colonial Revival style, is typical of those built around the nation from about 1920 through the 1940s. The house is weather boarded, and has continuous shed dormers on the second story level set front and back into a gambrel roof. Typical also is the arrangement of fenestration,



symmetry is emphasized on the main facade where banks of three windows with multiple lights flank a narrow-arched entry supported by consoles and second floor windows are singles and surmount the openings beneath. Secondary facades have asymmetrical fenestration; single windows are placed to suit the requirements of rooms inside except that a whimsical group of latticed windows serves the kitchen. Notable interior features include a columned entrance to the living room and a stylized brick fireplace surround.

Lunsford operated grocery stores in the South Alston Avenue area at three different locations over approximately 30 years. All were called "Harvey's Stop and Shop." The first store is located immediately south of the house, but it has been altered beyond significance as a historic structure.

HERNDON-PAGE HOUSE

1849 AND 1910-15

SR 1945, .8 miles from NC 54, Lowe's Grove vicinity



A log house built in the mid-19th century is said to be within the walls of this large, two-story, double pile dwelling. No trace of the earlier structure can be seen on the exterior; the dwelling is covered with artificial siding and has prominent Colonial Revival features that include a steep hip roof with a high-gabled attic dormer, wooden Tuscan columns that support a full-facade one-story front porch, and a paneled and trebeated entryway with half sidelights. One-over-one and two-over-two windows placed symmetrically around the house date from the early 20th century. The interior also has Colonial Revival-style features; rich heavy moldings decorate rooms that open off a wide center hall, and an ornate mantel is the focal point of the living room. However, a four-panel hand-planed and pegged door leading to a closet in the front parlor may be a survivor from the log structure. A flat-roofed ell at the rear of the house is thought to have been added around 1950. A carport, a small gable-roofed structure covered with metal siding (perhaps an early farm outbuilding?), and a flat-roofed storage shed are behind the house.

The Herndon-Page House stands on land that was part of a grant made to George Herndon by John, Earl Granville in 1770. Herndon's son or grandson, Lewis Herndon bequeathed a house and land to his wife Polly in 1817. At Polly's death, her estate was divided among five children with Lewis Herndon, Jr., and his wife Ann receiving title to a 500-acre farm on North East Creek. Lewis Herndon is said to have built a log house about 1849, which has been incorporated into the present Colonial Revival style dwelling. Before Durham County was

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

SOUTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

formed in 1881, Herndon lands straddled the border of Orange and Wake Counties, and what is now Alston Avenue (SR 1945) once marked the boundary between the two counties.

The Herndons adopted their young cousin or nephew, Thomas Brinkley Hopson, and Lewis Herndon deeded land in Orange and Wake Counties to him in 1868. Ann Herndon's will left him an additional 500 acres, furniture, and livestock in 1879. In 1909 the house was sold to W. S. Page. During Page's ownership, the extensive Colonial Revival-style renovations were made to the dwelling. There were several additional owners before Excell O. Farrell, a descendent of Thomas Brinkley Hopson, purchased the house around 1985, returning it to family ownership.

JONES HOUSE

CA. 1900 (SL)

SR 1901 .15 miles west of SR 1900, Lynn Crossroads vicinity



A variety of intricate ornament gives the large, frame, tri-gable, I-house, said to have been constructed by the Jones family ca. 1900, an up-to-date turn-of-the-20th century appearance. Exterior end chimneys have corbelled caps; the roof has patterned metal shingles; a frieze board beneath the eaves is paneled; and a prominent center gable has rows of decorative shingles and a circular vent with a sawn work rosette. The interior, too, is ornate: machine-made mantels are different in each room; narrow beaded board wainscoting and siding cover walls; and turned balusters and an elegant newel with a ball finial line the stairs. A two-story rear ell with a high center gable similar to the one on the main block has one first-floor room with wide-board paneling and a post and lintel mantel. It appears to have been an earlier structure that was remodeled and enlarged at about the time the main block was constructed. After Charley Sandling, a tobacco farmer and miller, acquired the house, the long wrap-around porch was added ca. 1920. A descendant recalls that Sandling had the first telephone in the area and neighbors came to the house to make calls. Later owners, the Ashley and Parrish families, enclosed a portion of the porch on the ell to enlarge the kitchen and a porch on the west side of the ell to make space for a bathroom. At the entry, a single-leaf door has replaced an earlier double-leaf door and a sidelight (now covered with modern composition board) installed to fill a remaining space. More recent owners, Bill and Ann Cramer have replaced boxed porch columns with turned posts similar to remnants they found in storage on the property. Behind the dwelling, a pack house and several tobacco barns remain.

MARTIN FAMILY HOUSE

CA. 1900

SR 1903, Lynn Crossroads vicinity



A shingled center gable adds decoration to a handsome turn-of-the-20th century Triple-A I-house, archetypal in its two-story, one-room deep form. In a common pattern, the dwelling is frame, has a three-bay entry facade, a hip roof front porch, single-shouldered brick end chimneys, a one-story rear ell, and is part of a small farmstead. In the 1940s, farmer Howard Martin bequeathed the property to his son, Vernon, who improved the ell, screened a recessed porch, and added a small shed at the rear. Associated outbuildings include a tobacco barn, a pack house, a corncrib, a barn, a chicken house, an early well, and an equipment shed.

MASON-HAAS-THROWER HOUSE

EARLY TO MID-19TH CENTURY

SR 1906 .1 mi. west of SR 1908, Lynn Crossroads vicinity



Among Durham County's earliest buildings, this two-story side-gable structure is said to have been a tavern and stagecoach stop on the early road between Raleigh and Hillsborough. Apart from tall proportions, however, it retains little of its original Federal-style character. A heavy timber frame with mortise-and-tenon joints is reportedly beneath weatherboard sheathing now covered by asbestos shingles, and the low-pitched roof is a replacement, perhaps for a roof with a steeper pitch more typical of the Federal style. The hip-roof front porch, thought to be a late 19th century addition, has 20th century porch posts. A double-shouldered end chimney of fieldstone and brick, shown in an earlier photograph, has recently fallen. On the front facade, fenestration is regular with three bays on the first floor and two bays above. Here six-over-six windows are early, but other windows and doors are mid-20th century replacements. On the interior there is only one room on the first floor, and although it has been extensively remodeled, elegant flat-paneled wainscoting on the front wall survives and a narrow boxed stair that leads to the second floor is in place. A one-story, gable-roofed, early and mid-20th century ell extends the width of the rear facade.

When the tavern operated, relays of horses were kept in a large barn that once stood nearby, and overnight guests are said to have stayed in a small log building that stands directly across the road. This structure has been covered with asbestos shingles and altered beyond any

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

SOUTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

historic significance. J. B. Mason is the first owner of the tavern and its associated buildings on record in Durham County.¹

¹ Interview with Mrs. Gwendolyn Thrower, mother of Tracie Thrower, the present owner, and Durham County Deed Book 46, p. 359.

DOC NICHOLS HOUSE

LATE 19TH CENTURY, EARLY 20TH CENTURY

NC 98, Oak Grove vicinity SE



Around the turn of the century, "Doc" Nichols built this large, two story Colonial Revival residence. The colossal front porch, ornamented by a roof balustrade, and other decorative details were added during the ownership of the Glover family, who bought the property from the Nichols' estate in the 1940s. Anne Eakes, purchased the house in 1985 for use as a residence and an antique store.

As originally constructed, the house consisted of a massive main block, rectangular in plan, with a rear ell and small doctor's office attached. The later porch diminishes the visual effect of the characteristic central dormer. The ridge of the high hipped roof is flanked by the tall, corbelled stacks of two brick interior chimneys. Windows consist of six-over-one and six-over-six double hung sash. The elaborate pedimented entrance dates from the period of mid-century remodeling carried out by Mr. Glover. He is said to have been a "happy woodworker" because



of the extensive amount of detail that he added to the residence. The one story rear ell also has a corbelled interior brick chimney. Much of its weatherboarded exterior matches the siding of the main block, though a porch, enclosed during the Glover period, has metal casement windows instead of double hung examples. The smaller hip-roofed appendage at the rear of the two-story portion once served as the office for Dr. Nichol's medical practice. The separate entrance on its east side has been closed up, as is evident by

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

SOUTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

ghost marks in the siding. A modern improved garage has been added to the western side of the main block.

The interior consists of a combination of original turn of the century features and Neo-Classical decoration from the 1940s and later. When not covered by acoustical tile, the ceilings consist of narrow beaded boards. Square newels and balusters support the original stair rail. Original doors exhibit five raised horizontal panels, with frames made up of molded lintels and uprights. Fireplaces include such characteristic features as flanking columns, paired overmantels, and brackets. While plastered walls are found in the principal rooms, beaded ceiling boards remain as interior finish of those secondary rooms that have not been remodeled. Other rooms display a variety of finishes. The two principal ground floor rooms have paneled walls, coved ceilings, dentil moldings, and a corner cupboard. Walls of pre-finished plywood sheets are found in the rear ell.

A three-bay frame barn and other storage buildings are typical of the early 20th century. The hip-roofed well enclosure remains, as well as a smokehouse with paired doors.



NICHOLS-CHANDLER HOUSE

EARLY 19TH CENTURY

SR 1814, Oak Grove vicinity



According to Madison Chandler, his great great grandparents, Henry and Margaret Nichols, were the earliest occupants within memory of the side-gable hewn-log I-house he believes was built in the early 19th century. The couple's nineteen children were raised in the dwelling, which was then part of a 2000-acre farm in western Wake County.

The exterior of the house has been altered and covered with artificial siding, but it retains stately proportions and a large double-shouldered exterior end chimney on the north facade. In 1947, an ell at the rear of the house connected to the main block by a breezeway was demolished and replaced with a full-width frame shed. At the same time, a wraparound porch supported by brick pillars, and now partially enclosed, was added. Windows and doors are replacements, and a window has been sandwiched between the door and the parlor window on the north end bay breaking the symmetry of the original three-bay front facade. Small windows found on the second story are typical of log buildings.

Important interior details were preserved during the renovation. The house has its original hall-parlor plan and a very fine paneled mantel in the parlor. An enclosed corner stair accesses the second level, which retains wide flush-board paneling and another handsome early mantel.

OLIVE BRANCH BAPTIST CHURCH

1925

Junction SR 1905 and NC 98, Oak Grove vicinity



A group of Baptists living in western Wake County formed a new congregation in 1875 and requested the services of student ministers at Wake Forest College. Rufus Ford became the first pastor of the new Olive Branch Baptist Church and the congregation met for worship in the Dayton Academy building (now demolished). After Ford graduated in 1878, other student pastors served until in 1924 professional clergy replaced them. The following year, the present church building, a unique structure in Durham County, was completed.

The Olive Branch Church is built over a raised basement in the shape of a cross; from a central block with a pyramid roof, a pedimented entry portal extends north, identical pedimented gable-roofed wings extend east and west, and a hip-roofed wing extends south. The basement is concrete, exterior walls above it are brick veneer laid in a running bond over a single soldier course, and gable-end pediments are stuccoed beneath artificial siding. Fenestration is regular; basement windows are surmounted by tall windows with transoms on the first floor and these by smaller windows on the clerestory that are placed on either side of each wing. A small octagonal belfry in the center of the roof caps the structure.

Behind the church, a large modern education building has been constructed and a cemetery occupies the site of the Dayton Academy. Graves of the Nichols, Suitt, Chandler, and Husketh families, among others, date from the mid-1920s to the present.

PENNY FAMILY HOUSE

CA. 1830 (SL)

SR 1846, Durham vicinity



The early 19th century frame one-and-a-half-story cottage, said to have been built for the Penny Family, has been moved from a location near the Wake County line and restored. The broad gable roof, prominent dormers, and engaged porch are typical of the Georgian and Federal-style cottages of eastern North Carolina. The six-panel front door appears to be original although other exterior fabric, including beaded weatherboard siding, chamfered porch posts, six-over-nine and four-over-six windows, and foundation piers, is new. Chimneys, no doubt at one or both gable ends of the earlier house, have been omitted in the restoration, and a new ell has been added at the rear.



Outbuildings include a 19th century log kitchen and an early 20th century barn, also thought to have been moved to the site and restored, and several sheds constructed in the late 20th century. In the woods behind the dwelling, the Holloway-Freeman cemetery contains a small group of gravestones that include those of Noell Clay Holloway who died in 1917 and Needham Clay Freeman who died in 1923.

SHERRON HOUSE

CA. 1926

SR 1926, Bethesda Vicinity SE



Highly representative of the bungalow style as built in Durham during the 1920s, this dwelling's exterior has remained substantially unaltered. The same family held ownership for more than thirty years. A 1926 plat map shows the house as part of the Sherron Estate.

Characteristic wide eaves supported by brackets are found on the gable ends, the central gabled porch, and the flanking dormers. The dormer and attic gable windows exhibit geometric patterns of small and large panes. The fascia board, which trims the lower edge of the truss spanning the width of the porch, incorporates ornamental applied brackets and a stepped design. The porch is carried on two massive tapered square columns rising from brick piers. It shelters an asymmetrical arrangement having a paired window on one side and the single-leaf entrance door on the other. A similar pair of windows is found beneath the dormer on each side of the porch. Windows feature seven-over-one, double hung sash, with the multi-pane component having a geometric configuration. Further variety of texture is provided to the weatherboarded exterior by the secondary entrance, sheltered by a stoop roof supported by brackets.

Both entrance doors display multi-pane glazing. Between the living room and the dining room is found a pair of fifteen-pane French doors. Apart from a brick mantel characteristic of the 1920s, the interior has lost much of its original finish to remodeling.

EDWARD SORRELL HOUSE CA. 1900

Jct. SR 1981 and SR 1906, Lynn Crossroads vicinity



When his farm was needed for the Army Air Corps landing field, now the Raleigh-Durham Airport, during World War II, Edward Sorrell moved his one-story, frame, turn-of-the-20th century dwelling to its present site near Lynn Crossroads.

In a departure from Durham County's familiar rectangular house forms, Sorrell's dwelling has a T shape. The center-hall plan has been retained but on the eastern side of the house, one room and a rear ell have been shifted forward and a gable end on the exterior is oriented toward the road. A wide front porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets wraps around a three-sided bay on the gable-front end that is decorated with multi-colored Queen Anne windows. Other windows, spaced regularly on eaves facades and gable ends, are two-over-two sash. Delicate triangles placed in a row across the tops of pedimented window and door surrounds, patterned shingles on gables, and circular gable vents studded with stars or crosses are creative sawn work ornaments. A rear shed that appears to be original to the house has a porch that has been enclosed later with German siding.

THOMPSON'S STORE

1930s

SR 1973, Nelson vicinity



Another of the small commercial enterprises built to serve Durham County residents when the automobile first came into general use, this one-story frame structure housed a family-operated grocery store until 1976. Constructed by James G. Thompson in the 1930s, the building is a practical gable-front rectangle; it stands over a concrete-reinforced foundation, is covered by German siding, and has a sheet metal roof with shallow eaves and a brick stove chimney on the roof ridge. Beneath a wide stoop on the front facade, windows are placed to the right and left of a five-panel entry door and protected by wooden bars. A very small one-story frame building north of the store has identical finishing materials and was likely the storekeepers' cottage.



WYNNE'S COMPLEX

1930s

Junction SR 1945 and NC 54, Lowe's Grove vicinity



The frame commercial building with the false parapet facade is the only intact early 20th century rural store remaining on South Alston Avenue. J. H. Wynne is reported to have built the structure in the 1930s. It housed a tractor and farm implement business until shortly after 1940 when he opened a grocery store. Wynne, and later his widow operated the store until about 1970. South of the store, the small gable-roofed bungalow with an engaged porch was built for the Wynne family in the early 1930s.



DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

SOUTHEAST DURHAM QUADRANT

SOUTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT CONTENTS

JACKSON HAYNES BARBEE HOUSE	3
BEREA BAPTIST CHURCH.....	4
BILLIE COLE FARM	5
J. W. COLE HOUSE	6
CRAIG FAMILY HOUSE.....	7
JOHNSTON CRAIG HOUSE	8
FORTY OAKS	9
CLIFTON AND LEAH GARRETT FARM	11
ERNEST GARRETT, SR. HOUSE	12
GUS GODWIN FARM	13
HUDSON HOUSE	14
WALTER CURTIS HUDSON FARM	15
KEPLEY HOUSE	16
LEIGH FARM	17
WILEY MARKHAM HOUSE.....	20
MASSEY'S CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	21
JAMES PARRISH HOUSE	22
DAVID PATTERSON HOUSE.....	23
ASA PICKETT HOUSE	25
PAUL AND BUCK PICKETT HOUSE.....	26
BERNARD TYREE HOUSE	27

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

SOUTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

JACKSON HAYNES BARBEE HOUSE

CA. 1895

SR 1100, Blands vicinity



Enhancements such as a double-leaf entry door with etched glass panels, turned porch posts with sawnwork brackets, an ornamental vent on the center gable, and brick end chimneys with corbelled caps make the Jackson Haynes Barbee House a fine example of the frame Triple-A cottages built by prosperous Durham County farmers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The dwelling is otherwise classic with its one-story, one-room deep form, regular three-bay facade, and single-shouldered brick end chimneys. Recent owners have added a one story hip-roofed wing to the main block, a shed addition and deck to the rear ell, and enclosed a side porch. A frame corncrib, smokehouse, well enclosure, and small barn or storage shed remain near the house.

BEREA BAPTIST CHURCH EARLY 20TH CENTURY (SL)

SR 1118, Durham vicinity



A frame cruciform-shaped building with a wide gable on each facade and simple Gothic Revival detailing serves the congregation of the Berea Baptist Church, established in 1855. A central two-stage tower, topped by a pyramidal roof and a spire occupy the front facade, and its double-leaf entry door is surmounted by a pointed-arched transom. Regularly spaced lancet windows and wide gable returns articulate the exterior elsewhere.

The interior has an auditorium plan, a popular early 20th century arrangement of pews in a semi-circle around a pulpit and baptistery placed in the center of the rear wall. Interior finishes are extremely well preserved with tongue-and-groove sheathing on the walls and ceilings and vertical beaded-board wainscots. A two-story frame annex, added about 1980 at the rear of the sanctuary, is harmonious with the original church building. The church cemetery contains some one hundred graves, among them an early marker for Elvira Sheppard who died in 1865.

BILLIE COLE FARM LATE 19TH CENTURY (SL)

SR 1116, Chapel Hill vicinity



Built for Billie Cole in the late 19th century, this one-story, frame, Triple-A farmhouse with brick end chimneys is decorated with elaborate sawnwork that makes it one of the finest examples of its type in Durham County. Turned porch posts, curvilinear brackets, and an ornate railing enhance the almost full-facade hip-roof front porch, complimenting a circular pierced vent and lacy bargeboard trim on the center gable above. The farmhouse has undergone some recent alterations; vinyl siding, one-over-one windows, and modern interior paneling have been installed.

Behind the farmhouse, a small, side-gable, frame building with six-over-six sash and an exterior fieldstone end chimney is said to have been the original kitchen. During the 1960s, a large frame ell and wing on the rear and a breezeway joining the kitchen to the main house were added. Early 20th century frame outbuildings on the farm include a smokehouse, a corncrib, and a well house.

J. W. COLE HOUSE CA. 1914 (SL)

Jct. SR 1106 and SR 1192, Blands vicinity



Except that it has a slate rather than a metal roof, J. W. Cole's substantial Triple-A I-house is representative of the frame two-story farmhouses built in Durham County during the early 20th century. The dwelling has brick chimneys on the rear elevation, one-over-one sash windows, and a wide wrap-around porch that extends along the rear ell and has now been partially enclosed. Its Craftsman-style supports, tapered columns over brick piers, may be original. The ell was enlarged and shed rooms added at the rear in several stages. The dwelling has a center hall plan and heavy woodwork of the Craftsman and early Colonial Revival styles. Outbuildings near the house include an unusual brick storage structure with cast iron vents, a two-story log pack house, and a large frame stock barn. Duval Hackett, a florist, purchased the property from the Cole family in the 1950s and added a large greenhouse east of the dwelling.

CRAIG FAMILY HOUSE

EARLY 20TH CENTURY

SR1118, Blands vicinity



Johnston Craig (1851-1927) built this one-story dwelling in the early 20th century. Although this residence was more substantial than his original homeplace down Fayetteville Road, Craig used the property for rental purposes. He and his wife, Sarah Couch Craig (1855-1927), had two sons and two daughters. On October 11, 1932, Augustus "Gus" Craig and Ollie J. "O.J." Craig were married in a double ceremony to the Maultsby sisters, Onita and Mildred. While the other newlywed couple took up residence in the former home of the husband's deceased parents, Augustus and Onita Craig moved into this house.

In contrast to the nearby Johnston Craig house, this structure illustrates the early 20th century influence of nationally popular styles. While the basic plan of the dwelling does not depart markedly from traditional practice, the appearance created by the use of clipped gables and the central dormer owes more to contemporary building fashions than to vernacular sources. The rear ell extends from one end of the main block to terminate in the same clipped gable, with a brick exterior end chimney. A one-room extension on the other end of the front block also repeats the clipped gable roof design. Absence of a chimney permitted the inclusion of two windows on its end wall. The main block, like the Johnston Craig house, is fitted with two corbelled rear chimneys, although here one of them is embedded within the juncture of the front portion and the ell. The corbelling of these chimneystacks is more restrained than that at the earlier dwelling. The exterior of the structure is covered with plain weatherboards. Windows consist of six-over-six double-hung wooden sash and the single-leaf entrance door has fifteen panes. Frame outbuildings include a two-story, three-bay barn and smaller storehouses.

JOHNSTON CRAIG HOUSE CA. 1900

Jct. SR 1118 and NC 751, Blands vicinity



Farmer Johnston Craig varied a turn-of-the-20th century Triple-A cottage with rosette vents centered on gables around the house, rear chimneys, and a single sidelight at the front entry. But he or his son, Ollie, modernized the dwelling in a more familiar fashion, adding a Craftsman-style front porch in the late 1920s or early 1930s. Frame outbuildings southwest of the house include a large barn, storehouses, and a tobacco barn.

FORTY OAKS

MID-19TH CENTURY, EXTENSIVE 1940S RENOVATIONS (BARN ON SL)

SR 1110, Blands vicinity



Originally the property of Edward Malette, the farm now called Forty Oaks was purchased in 1865 as part of a 1,435 acre plantation by Fendal Southerland, brother of Stagville overseer, Phillip Southerland. Facing financial ruin, Southerland is reported to have committed suicide in 1878. The plantation was subsequently reduced in size as land was sold until in 1941, John and Ola Mae Foushee acquired the antebellum house and 200 surrounding acres.

Shortly afterward the Foushees remodeled the house, a large two-story frame dwelling with tall brick end chimneys and simple Greek Revival detailing. A 1941 photograph shows a full-facade shed-roofed front porch in place before a colossal portico with brick paving and squared column supports was installed. A double leaf entry door enhanced with sidelights, a transom, and molded surrounds with cornerblock accents was retained but a cantilevered balcony with cast iron railings was placed directly above it. At the rear of the house, a porch was enclosed and a detached kitchen was expanded and joined to the house. This area became a studio and study, finished in part with sheathing and flooring obtained from an early dwelling demolished to make way for Camp Butner in northern Durham County, and large windows salvaged from the Alberta Mill in Carrboro.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

SOUTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

The original center hall plan featured four rooms on the first floor and two on the second. While reconfiguring the space to create three rooms on each floor, the Foushees made extensive use of salvaged flooring and sheathing, but allowed the stairs, several double vertical panel doors, and post and lintel mantels to remain intact. Subsequently, several outbuildings on the farm were remodeled as well, and rental cottages made from an enlarged smokehouse, and the assemblage of a log tobacco barn and frame chicken house. A cluster of farm buildings in the front pasture includes a log pack house, a corncrib, and a handsome antebellum barn with heavy timber framing and a cross-wing plan that once housed a cotton gin.



CLIFTON AND LEAH GARRETT FARM

1934

SR 1116, Chapel Hill vicinity



Near Ernest Garrett's home and also on family land, a well-kept farmstead centers on a large frame bungalow built in 1934 for Clifton and Leah Garrett by Carrboro contractor Mack Sims. The dwelling features a front-gabled ell and a wide wrap-around porch supported by brick piers and tapered box columns. Well-preserved outbuildings include a log potato house, and a smokehouse, a well house, a pack house, a barn, and several storage sheds all of frame construction.

ERNEST GARRETT, SR. HOUSE

1927

SR 1116, Chapel Hill vicinity



Ernest Garrett, Sr., established a farm on family land, constructing as his residence in 1927, a fine bungalow typical of many built around Durham County in the 1920s and 1930s. The dwelling has a broad side-gabled roof that engages a full-width front porch with Craftsman style supports, bracketed eaves, and a large central gabled dormer.

GUS GODWIN FARM

1915 (SL)

Jct. SR 1945 and SR 2013, Durham vicinity



Important because so few early 20th century farmsteads remain intact in Durham County, this one, established in 1915, has a frame pyramidal cottage farmhouse and a well-kept complement of outbuildings. The dwelling is distinguished by its wide wrap-around porch with 1920s brick piers and tapered box-column supports, and its large central roof dormer with four Craftsman-style windows that is also a 1920s addition. The interior center-hall plan has been slightly modified but the dwelling retains many original finishing details including a heavy bracketed mantel of the period. Behind the farmhouse are a log smokehouse, a frame washhouse, a log potato house, a large frame barn, and a log tobacco ordering house that has been moved and renovated as a tenant house.



A part-time farmer like many Durham Countians in the early 20th century, Gus Godwin raised tobacco and cotton, but his chief avocation was as a foreman for the Southern Railroad. He constructed a small office in front of the farmhouse (now demolished) from which he supervised maintenance of the railroad tracks just across SR 1945 from the farm.

HUDSON HOUSE

SR1118, Blands vicinity



This frame residence may best be characterized as a high style urban bungalow in a picturesque suburban setting. It is part of property held in the Hudson family for much of the 20th century. The full-width porch exhibits Craftsman detailing at its corner supports. The porch plinths and walls as well as the foundation of the building consist of early 20th century concrete blocks cast in molds, which imitate rusticated stone. Other characteristic features include wide eaves supported by brackets, exposed rafter ends, a projecting side bay sheltered by a small pent roof, and a gabled central dormer. There is a matching dormer in the center of the roof on the rear side. The exterior end chimney, partially embedded in the wall, exhibits a stepped shoulder design. Windows consist, for the most part, of six-over-one and nine-over-one sash, while those on the front porch consist of a single large pane having a diamond-muntined transom. Also sheltered by the gable-sided roof is a screened rear porch.



A large two story, three-bay frame barn, some storage sheds and a corncrib sit adjacent to the house on the hillside overlooking an exceptionally lovely farm pond.

WALTER CURTIS HUDSON FARM

CA. 1918 (SL)

SR 1110, Chapel Hill vicinity



Broad arches, a gabled roof, and paired box colonettes distinguish an unusual wrap-around porch that envelopes Walter Curtis Hudson's one- and one-half story frame dwelling. Starting with a two-room plan ca. 1918 and acting as his own designer and builder, Hudson constructed the house in stages as he could afford it, using building materials that were either given to him or sold to him inexpensively. He eventually created a remarkable Craftsman-style dwelling with a high gable-front entry facade and a long ell. Multiple brick chimneys and pairs or banks of windows were organized to serve the rooms within, and rectangular louvered vents and a Queen Anne window set on end added decorative detailing. In contrast to the rest of the dwelling, Hudson kept the north-facing facade symmetrical and relatively plain. In a traditional manner, he utilized a center door sheltered by a stoop and single windows at each end of the house that he surmounted with gabled roof dormers. Outbuildings on the farm include a milk house adjacent to the house, a log playhouse behind the house, a large dairy barn, and various garages and sheds, all constructed by Hudson.

During his life, Hudson, a grandson of Richard Stanford Leigh whose antebellum farm (now a city park) is nearby, raised produce for market, ran a small dairy farm, and worked at Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company. His farm, later owned by a daughter, Elsie, and her husband John Booker, is best known as the site of Patterson's Country Store. Named for a general store located at Patterson's mill in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it is built of materials salvaged from demolished historic buildings and was used to store an extensive antique collection.



KEPLEY HOUSE

MID- AND LATE 19TH CENTURY

SR 1108, Blands vicinity



Easily identified by single-sash upper-story windows, the one-and one-half-story, side-gabled Kepley House is a good example of a late 19th early 20th century vernacular house type less common to Durham County than the Triple-A I-house or Triple-A cottage. This dwelling has one of two exterior end chimneys still standing and a full-facade shed-roofed front porch with square post supports. An earlier one-room structure with wide hand-planed sheathing forms part of a rear ell now expanded by a shed addition and joined to the main block by an enclosed breezeway.



Other structures on the property include a frame equipment shed, a well enclosure, and a grape arbor made of cedar logs. A large locust tree near the house once sheltered a blacksmith's forge.

LEIGH FARM

1834, MID-19TH CENTURY, 1950 (NR)

off SR 1110, Chapel Hill vicinity



The rambling frame Leigh Farmhouse and a number of well-preserved outbuildings, including a slave house with a reconstructed mud-and-stick chimney stand today on a portion of the 500 acres deeded to Richard Stanford Leigh by his father, Sullivan Leigh, on "the waters of Newhope Creek" in 1834. Shortly before, Stanford had married Nancy Ann Carlton, a granddaughter of John Daniel, who with others granted land for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Fifteen children were born to Stanford and Nancy Leigh, and family documents show them to have been cultured, educated people closely associated with old Chapel Hill. A diligent and hard worker, Stanford increased his holdings over the years until by 1860 he owned almost 1000 acres of land and sixteen slaves, measures of a very substantial yeoman farmer at the time. He also became a magistrate, a position that brought him eminence in what was then southeast Orange County.

Nancy Leigh died as the Civil War broke out, and in 1861, several Leigh sons enlisted in the Confederate army; one of them, Peregrine, died of camp fever, and another, Anderson, was released from prison after contracting tuberculosis and taking a loyalty oath to the Union that earned him the nickname "Yank." Records show that Stanford married Lethy Hawkins Hudgins in 1864, a union that yielded five more children. In 1865, when Sherman's army came through southern Orange County, the farm was plundered. As late as 1877, Stanford's correspondence shows that he still hoped to recover payment for his losses from a reluctant and unsympathetic Federal government. A Leigh cousin, also Nancy, played an important role at

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

SOUTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

the end of the Civil War when she and her husband, James Bennett, were hosts to Sherman and Johnston as they debated the terms of the Confederate surrender.

After the Civil War, with his fortunes depleted and a large family to feed, Stanford Leigh opened a sawmill and store on New Hope Creek in 1866. The Southgate map of Durham County, published in 1887, identifies the Leigh home and commercial enterprises as prominent local landmarks.



Richard Stanford Leigh died in 1898, leaving nineteen surviving children by his two wives. By agreement, Lethy Leigh retained the house and farm until she died in 1900, after which the heirs drew lots to divide the estate. The house and a portion of the property fell to Ida Leigh who subsequently traded her interests to Kate Leigh Hudson. When Kate died in 1946, the house and property were bequeathed to her son, Oliver Wendell Hudson, and at his death, to his wife, Cleora Quinn Hudson. During 1992-94, non-profit groups and city and state agencies joined forces to acquire and preserve the Leigh farm.

Both tradition and stylistic evidence suggest that construction of the unusual dwelling on the Leigh Farm was begun shortly after 1834. The house is a simple one- and one-half-story frame structure, three bays wide and four bays deep, with a broad gable roof. There are two chimneys of the east facade, each with an ashlar stone base and a brick stack. Six-over-six and four-over-four windows are arranged in symmetrical patterns but differently on each facade to suit the needs of rooms within. Exterior alterations made in the mid-20th century have included the replacement of several windows and the installation of German siding. At the rear, a smaller gable roofed building, also covered with German siding, is linked to the main block by an enclosed breezeway.

The interior of the main block contains four rooms, and it is thought that the two rear rooms are the oldest portion of the house. Walls and ceilings here are sheathed with wide pine boards and a mantel in the east room has a bold Georgian-style panel composition. Batten doors with

simple surrounds are hung on strap hinges. With a fast-growing family, Stanford Leigh no doubt acted quickly to construct the two front rooms, finishing them, also, with wide board sheathing on walls and ceilings.



The Leigh Farm is an unpretentious 19th and early 20th century farm complex with a number of interesting log and frame outbuildings. On the east side of a road leading to the house, are a log corn crib and a frame carriage house. West of the road, and behind the house, are a well, a tiny frame dairy with beaded weatherboard siding, and a log smokehouse. Several hundred yards to the east and down a path, a one-story, gable-roofed slave house is made of logs joined by diamond notches and has a reconstructed log and stick chimney. To the north and at the end of the drive, another log dwelling with a mid-20th century addition is also said to have been a slave house. An early 20th century log tobacco barn stands away from the other buildings near an area once under cultivation.

WILEY MARKHAM HOUSE

CA. 1840, EARLY 20TH CENTURY

SR 1116, Chapel Hill vicinity



Reportedly moved from another location to its present site in the early 20th century, the long, one-story, side-gabled dwelling occupied by Wiley Markham and, later, Sam O'Briant, was begun ca. 1840 as a one-room log structure (left side). A narrow upright in the center of the front facade denotes the juncture of a frame wing (right side) that added a hallway and living room around the turn of the 20th century. At approximately the same time, the addition of a frame ell and shed provided more space at the rear, and six-over-six windows were installed on the first floor of the log block, and four pane lights on its gable end. During the early 20th century, a full facade shed porch was added and a double-shouldered chimney of brick veneer laid in running bond was constructed, perhaps to resemble an earlier one abandoned at the time of the move. Mid-20th century alterations have been made to the interior of the log dwelling but it retains original batten doors, wide flooring, and a large pilastered mantel with an arched opening. A small 19th century smokehouse in the yard is made of dovetailed logs.

MASSEY'S CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

1914

DURHAM COUNTY LANDMARK

Jct. SR 1106 and SR 1192, Blands vicinity



Church history relates that five congregants, among them three members of the Massey family, first met for worship in 1855. By 1864 the congregation numbered twelve, and a contribution of \$25 funded the construction of a small meetinghouse by volunteers under the direction of John Massey. After the Civil War, services were held once a month, usually on weekdays, when Pastor R. S. Webb, who could not afford a horse, arrived on foot. In 1875, Pleasant Massey expanded the activities of the congregation to include a Sunday school, and around the turn of the 20th century was instrumental in constructing the handsome Gothic Revival building that houses Massey's Chapel today. A projecting vestibule, lancet windows, and an arched transom with wooden tracery above a paneled double-leaf entry door enrich the exterior of the small weather boarded church. The interior contains a simple aisle-plan sanctuary though walls and ceilings are covered with modern materials and new pews and railings have been installed. A concrete block fellowship hall built in the 1950s is west of the church and behind it a cemetery contains early 20th century markers.

JAMES PARRISH HOUSE

1913-1918

Jct. SR 1118 and NC 751, Blands vicinity



Built for the James Parrish family between 1913 and 1918, this large frame Foursquare farmhouse was added to an earlier one-story frame dwelling (now the rear ell) moved to the site from another location on the property. Although less frequently found in rural areas of North Carolina, four squares dominated middle class housing in towns across the state from 1910-30. The Parrish house is typical of many with its box-like form, hipped roof, prominent hipped dormer, and wide cornice, but its wrap-around porch with pedimented gables surmounting clipped corners and the entry is more unusual. Fenestration on the front facade is organized into three symmetrical bays and windows around the house contain nine-over-one sash common to the period. The interior has a center hall plan and heavy dark-stained woodwork of the Craftsman style. Outbuildings near the house include a log chicken house, a frame smokehouse and wood shed combination, a well shelter and a small frame equipment shed. Across NC 751, a large frame pack house, a barn, and several storage buildings are in ruinous condition.

DAVID PATTERSON HOUSE
EARLY 19TH CENTURY,
1917, 1940 (SL)

SR 1303, Durham vicinity



Its age, excellent state of preservation and imposing style make this frame I-house one of the most significant antebellum dwellings in Durham County. Here Federal features such as mantels with flat-paneled friezes and interior doors with six flat panels are combined with double vertical paneled doors and a full-facade shed porch with Doric columns of the Greek Revival style to create a handsome transitional dwelling. Other notable early features include six-over-nine sash windows on the first floor, six-over-six on the second, delicate moldings around windows and doors, and a boxed and molded cornice. A wide center hall on the interior has an open stair with slender turned newels and plain balusters that rises in two runs with a landing in between.

An early deed indicates that a house was in place when John Burroughs purchased land that included the present farm from a member of the Caine family in 1836. Tradition relates that the house was built for Dave (David) Patterson and sited to face his brother's home nearby (in Orange County). Perhaps the house was constructed in two phases though evidence for this fact is slight. The front facade is slightly asymmetrical, and a single-shouldered end chimney on the east facade, built entirely of brick laid in Flemish bond, may predate a fieldstone and brick end chimney on the west facade. A rear ell, constructed in 1917, was updated to include a modern kitchen in the 1940.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

SOUTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

Late 19th and early 20th century outbuildings near the house include a large frame barn, two frame corncribs, a 1940s garage, a well house, a log chicken house and a log tobacco barn.



ASA PICKETT HOUSE

CA. 1900

SR 1306, Durham vicinity



A one- and a-half-story frame farmhouse, constructed around the turn of the 20th century, goes beyond the popular Triple-A design with two roof gables that dominate the front facade and correspond to the location of two ells at the rear of the dwelling. Placed side by side and adjoining one another, the ells limit cross ventilation, but a wide porch with original turned posts wraps around all four sides of the house to provide shade in the summer. According to family tradition, this unusual dwelling was built for Asa Pickett who combined farming with the operation of the Patterson Mill in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

PAUL AND BUCK PICKETT HOUSE

1923, 1938, 1948, 1971

SR 1303, Chapel Hill vicinity



Carpenter Paul Pickett constructed a late Triple-A cottage in 1923, giving it sidelights that flank the entry door, rear chimneys, and a Craftsman-style shed porch with box columns on brick piers that resemble those of bungalows in the vicinity. A son, Buck, enlarged the dwelling in 1938, 1948, and 1971, eventually adding seven rooms that encompassed a rear ell and its porch. North of the dwelling, a smokehouse was constructed in the 1920s and a garage around 1940.

BERNARD TYREE HOUSE**CA. 1916**

NC751, Blands vicinity



About 1916, Bernard L. Tyree built this two-story house as a summer residence on what was then a 500-acre working farm. He had three children, including James Lee Tyree (1898-1979). The two sons and daughter inherited the property upon the death of their father in the early 1940s. James Lee Tyree bought out the interest of his siblings in the 1950s. The property passed to his stepson, J.S. Harris, in 1976.

The double-pile frame structure is completely surrounded by a shallow hip-roofed porch. Steps leading to the portion of the yard sheltered by the front of the porch suggest that it was used as a porte-cochere. At the rear of the house the porch acts as a similar shelter. It appears from the construction of the piers supporting the porch columns that this arrangement is original and not the result of later alteration. The pyramidal roof, here lacking its dormer, and the proportions of the house are characteristic of a simple American Foursquare design. Four-over-four windows in pairs also represent a fenestration scheme seldom seen in the county. The exterior of the house is covered with German siding while the porch ceiling is finished with narrow, beaded boards. The top of the single, brick interior chimney is slightly corbelled.

The single-leaf entrance door has glazing consisting of eighteen panes. The informal layout of the interior is consistent with the vacation use for which it was planned. Entry is made into a large reception and sitting room, in the corner of which is found the stairway to the second floor. Molded square newels and square balusters support the handrail of the stair. A pair of doors having twelve-pane glazing leads to a central hall that gives access to the other downstairs rooms. Interior ceilings, like that of the porch, consist of narrow beaded boards. The

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

SOUTHWEST DURHAM QUADRANT

walls apparently had the same finish, which was later covered with sheets of composition board, joined by batten strips.

Outbuildings present on the site probably date to a farm use predating construction of the summer house. They include a frame storage building and two ruinous tenant houses having log walls and gable-sided roofs.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A-FRAME	A roof shape with a very steep pitch forming a gable or "A" shape.
ADIRONDACK STYLE	Rustic style from the late 1800s through mid 1900's based on the log, timber and twig camping structures and furnishings found in the Adirondack Mountains.
ARCH	A curved structure used as a support over an open space, as in a doorway.
ASBESTOS SHINGLES	A shingling material made up of a non-conducting, fireproof mineral used in roofing and siding. No longer allowed due to health risk.
ASHLAR	A block of building stone carved, dressed or left intact from the quarry.
BALUSTER	Any of the small posts that make up a railing as in a staircase; may be plain, turned, or pierced.
BALUSTRADE	A railing held up by balusters.
BAPTISTERY	A part of a church or formerly a separate building used for baptism.
BARGEBOARD	The exterior board spanning the distance from the roof ridge to the cornice returns. A board trim that is usually carved and projects from the gable line of a roof, used to hide the ends of the horizontal roof timbers.
BATTEN	A small strip of wood used, for example, to cover the joints between vertical siding.
BAY	A visual division on the facade of a building based on underlying structural members.
BEADED BOARD	A weatherboard finished with an incised and rounded edge.
BELFRY	A bell tower surmounting or attached to another structure; a room or framework for enclosing a bell.
BLOCK (MAIN)	A distinctive part of a building or integrated group of buildings.
BLOCK FACE	The entire block as viewed from the street; including streetscape, building facades, landscaping, fronted side yards, and utilities (usually shown in elevation drawings).

BOND	The pattern in which bricks are laid
BRACKET	A small supporting piece of wood or stone, often formed of scrolls or other decorative shapes, designed to bear a projected weight, such as a window or eave.
BUNGALOW	An early twentieth century architectural house that grew from the arts and crafts movement of the late nineteenth century. Typically one-story, they have hipped or gabled roofs providing large attics for capturing the heat and broad, overhanging, bracketed eaves to shade the windows. Most basic characteristics are long, low profiles; wide engaged porches; and informal interior arrangements.
CANTILEVER	A horizontal projection from a building, such as a step, balcony, beam or canopy, that is without external bracing and appears to be self-supporting.
CAPITAL	The head (or top) of a column or pilaster.
CHAMFER	A beveled edge.
CHEVRON	A decorative V-shaped line; zig-zag molding (twelfth century).
CLERESTORY	An upward extension of a single story space, or of the upper floor of a multi-story building, used to provide windows for lighting and ventilation.
CLIPPED GABLE	A gable whose peak is truncated for decorative effect; often the roof overhangs the missing peak.
COLONETTE	A small column primarily used for decoration instead of support.
COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE	Late nineteenth and early twentieth century style that combines features of classical and colonial architecture.
CORBELLING	Decorative brickwork, usually in a stepped design, common for chimneys.
CORINTHIAN COLUMN	In classical architecture, a highly ornate column whose capital is decorated with ornamental acanthus leaves and curled fern shoots.
CORNER BLOCK	A square piece, either plain or decorated, that forms a corner of a window or door surround.

CORNICE	A projecting, horizontal element at the top of a building or a section of a building used to visually divide the sections. Usually a cornice is decorative in nature.
CRAFTSMAN	Style, of which Bungalows are a subset, which is characterized by simplicity and lack of the fanciful ornamentation one finds in Victorian homes.
CRENELLATED	Decorated with battlements (a parapet with alternating indentations and raised portions); also called castellated.
CRUCIFORM	Cross-shaped.
DENTILS	A molding motif that projects from the edge of a roofline or cornice; a row of small tooth-like blocks in a classical cornice.
DIOCLETIAN WINDOW	A semicircular window with two mullions, as used in the Baths of Diocletian, Rome. Also called a thermal window.
DOGTROT	A roofed passage similar to a breezeway, connecting two parts of a cabin.
DORIC COLUMN	A Greek-style column with only a simple top and bottom, usually a smooth or slightly rounded unadorned band of wood, stone or plaster.
DORMER	The setting for a vertical window in the roof. Called a gable dormer if it has its own gable or shed dormer if a flat roof. Most often found in upstairs bedrooms.
DOUBLE SHOULDERS CHIMNEY	Characterized by two sets of sloping shelves on the sides of the chimney where the width of the chimney abruptly changes.
DUTCH COLONIAL STYLE	A style of architecture characterized by a gambrel roof with overhanging eaves.
EASTLAKE MOLDING	Named for Charles Locke Eastlake (1833-1906), an English interior designer who promoted using robust, carved support elements for roofs and overhangs with an abundance of delicate brackets, spindles and moldings typical of late Victorian era.
EAVE	The projecting lower edge of a roof.
ELEVATION	The exterior vertical faces of a structure shown in drawings.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

APPENDIX A

ELL	The rear wing of a house, generally one room wide and running perpendicular to the principal building mass; usually contains a kitchen.
ENTABLATURE	The area above an entryway in which the transom is contained.
ESCUTCHEONS	A protective or ornamental plate or flange (as around a keyhole).
FACADE	The face or front of a building.
FANLIGHT	A semi-circular or semi-elliptical window with a horizontal sill often above a door.
FASCIA	A horizontal band or board, often used to conceal the ends of rafters; the front of an object. Same as a face board.
FEDERAL STYLE	Style of architecture popular in America from the Revolution through the early nineteenth century (in North Carolina from about 1800 to 1840). Characterized by delicate use of classical ornamentation.
FENESTRATION	The arrangement of windows and openings on a building.
FIELDSTONE	A stone used in its natural shape.
FOOTPRINT	The perimeter or outline of a structure as it is positioned on the land in a plan.
FOURSQUARE	A traditional American two-story house; typically square in plan with a hip roof and dormer. Usually a one-story, full-facade porch is on the front.
FRAME	Of wood construction.
FRIEZE	A band with designs or carvings along a wall or above doorways and windows.
GABLE	A triangular area of an exterior wall formed by two sloping roofs.
GAMBREL	A roof where each side has two slopes; a steeper lower slope and a flatter upper one. Often found in Colonial revival houses in the Dutch Style.
GEORGIAN STYLE	The prevailing style of the eighteenth century in Great Britain and in the American Colonies, derived from classical, Renaissance, and Baroque forms. Characteristics include raised panels.

GERMAN SIDING	Wooden siding, concave top edge that fits into a corresponding rabbet edge in the board above; similar to a horizontal tongue and groove siding.
GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE	One of the nineteenth and twentieth century revivals of forms and ornament of medieval European architecture marked by "Gothic" windows with distinctive pointed arches; exposed framing timbers; and steep, vaulted roofs with cross-gables. Extravagant features may include towers and verandas. Ornate wooden detailing is generously applied as gable, window, and door trim. Gothic Revival adopts the architectural features of traditional Gothic Style, rather than trying to recreate an entire Gothic building.
GREEK REVIVAL STYLE	Mid-nineteenth century revival of forms and ornament of architecture of ancient Greece; also decorative elements associated with the style.
HIPPED ROOF	A roof that slopes to the eaves on all sides, a roof without gables.
I-HOUSE	A vernacular house, two-stories tall and one room deep.
ITALIANATE REVIVAL STYLE	Mid to late nineteenth century revival of Italian Renaissance architecture, characterized by the use of heavy brackets and moldings and arched openings.
LANCET WINDOW	A tall, narrow, pointed-arch window without tracery. Typical of gothic architecture.
LINTEL	A horizontal supporting crosspiece over an opening.
LITE (LIGHT)	A window glass. Double hung windows are usually described by the number of lites in the upper sash over the number in the lower sash (i.e., six-over-six).
LUNETTE	A crescent or half-round window.
MANSARD	A roof type with two slopes on each of the four sides, the lower slope being steeper than the other; capped off with a cupola, typically Victorian.
MASONRY	Building materials such as stone, brick and stucco, which are used as a facing or for structural support.
MODILLION	A bracket supporting the upper part of a composite or Corinthian cornice.
MULLION	The vertical member separating adjacent windows.

MUNTIN	Wood or metal strips separating lites.
NEOCLASSICAL	Dating from 1900-1920, this style was primarily based on the Greek and to a lesser extent the Roman orders typically featuring symmetrical buildings of monumental proportions.
NEWEL	The terminating baluster at the lower end of a handrail.
NOGGING	Rough brick masonry or plaster used to fill in the open spaces of a wooden frame.
ORIENTATION	The directional placement of a structure to its setting, the street and other structures.
PATTERN	The various forms (materials, windows, buildings, etc.) arranged in a rhythmic manner that is repeated on a single building or a block-face.
PEDIMENT	A low triangular gable above a cornice, topped by raking cornices and ornamented. Used over doors, windows or porches.
PENT ROOF	A small roof protruding from a facade, separating stories.
PIER	A vertical, non-circular, structural support of a building, porch, roof, fence, etc. (more massive than a column)
PILASTER	A column, which has been affixed to the surface of a building.
PILE	The depth of a structure, usually a house, described by the number of rooms. A single-pile house is one room deep, and a double-pile house is two rooms deep.
PILLAR	Similar to but more slender than a pier, also non-circular.
PITCH	The slope of a roof expressed in vertical rise in inches per horizontal run in feet.
PLAN	A drawing showing the building and its setting on a horizontal plane.
PLINTH	The base for a porch column, usually constructed of brick or other masonry. Most rise from the ground as part of the foundation and extend to the height of the railing. Common on bungalow style homes.
PORTE COCHERE	A side porch that is covered for vehicles to drive under.
PORTICO	A roof, generally gabled, supported on columns, usually more elaborate than a porch.

POST AND LINTEL	Construction type where vertical support posts hold up horizontal beams (lintels). Also referred to as post and beam.
QUEEN ANNE STYLE	Popular late nineteenth century revival of early eighteenth century English architecture, characterized by irregularity of plan and massing and a variety of texture.
RANCH (HOUSE)	A one-story house typically brick with a low-pitched roof and an open plan; typical of the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s.
REEDS	Parallel convex moldings touching one another.
REHABILITATION	Making alterations and repairs to a structure (of any age) for a new use while retaining its original character.
RENOVATION	A general term meaning the renewal, rehabilitation or restoration of an historic building.
RESTORATION	Recreating the appearance of a structure or site from a particular period of time in its history by replacing lost elements and removing later ones.
RETURN	The continuation of wall cornices, at right angles, partly into the gable ends of a building.
RONDEL	A small round or oval window usually adjacent to an entrance, typically in a spoke design in leaded glass or glass and wood.
ROSSETTE	A disk of foliage or a floral design usually in relief used as a decorative motif.
SASH	An individual window unit (comprised of rails, stiles, lites, muntins) that fits inside the window frame.
SAWNWORK	Wood detailing cut with a jigsaw. Typical of Victorian cottages.
SCALE	The relationship of the mass and size of a structure to other buildings and humans.
SHED	A roof type with one high-pitched plane covering the entire structure.
SIDELIGHT	A vertical window adjacent to a door usually incorporated into the framework for the entrance and often found on each side of the door with a transom above.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

APPENDIX A

SINGLE SHOULDERED CHIMNEY	Characterized by one set of sloping shelves on the sides of the chimney where the width of the chimney abruptly changes.
SOLDIER COURSE	A row of bricks laid vertically, with their thin sides facing out.
SPANDREL	A common Victorian porch detail, which consists of a decorative panel between two vertical elements or an arch.
SPINDLE	A long, thin, lathed-turned wood ornament used in gable trim or as balusters or newels in balconies, porches, and staircases.
STREETSCAPE	The right-of-way of a street or the view of the entire street including curbs, sidewalks, landscaping, utilities, street furniture and structures.
STUCCO	A facing material for a building made from sand, cement, and lime applied in a liquid form, which hardens to a durable finish.
SURROUND	An ornamental element that frames a window, door or other opening.
TEXTURE	The building and landscape materials (brick, stone, siding, concrete, ground covers, etc.), which are found in a district, block or site.
TONGUE AND GROOVE	A type of wooden siding with the edge of one board fitting into the groove of the next.
TRABEATED	Designed or constructed with horizontal beams or lintels.
TRACERY	Architectural ornamental work with branching lines; decorative openwork in the head of a Gothic window.
TRANSOM	A window element, usually horizontal, above an entrance door or a larger window.
TRIPLE-A	A gable roofed structure with a central gable on its facade creating the third "A."
TUDOR REVIVAL	Based on English Gothic architecture and featuring round arches with points, half-timbering, low-relief vertical ribs, combinations of brick, stone, stucco, and wood, crenellated parapets, and other Gothic forms.
TUSCAN COLUMN	A column of a simple classical order; an unfluted column with an unadorned capital and base.

VICTORIAN STYLE	A style of architecture prevalent during the reign of Queen Victoria of England (second half of the 19 th century), hence the name "Victorian" Style. The style broke with the classical restrictions of proportion and order, and has two main sub-styles: Second Empire and Queen Anne. The former is big and boxy, with mansard roofs, symmetrical facades, and heavy ornamentation. Queen Anne is a much quirkier affair, with asymmetrical facades, curved towers and porches, protruding bay windows, steeply pitched roofs, and elaborate spindlework ornamentation..
WAINSCOT	A paneling applied to the lower portion of a wall.
WEATHERBOARD	Siding, usually wooden, consisting of overlapping, narrow boards usually thicker at one edge; also called clapboard siding.
WING	A part, feature, or piece of a structure that projects from and is subordinate to the main or central part of the structure.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

APPENDIX A